Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-88-197 *12 October 1988*

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NOTICE TO READERS: For three months beginning in November, material formerly appearing in the JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT will be published on a trial basis in the FBIS LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT.

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'Reservations' on Honduran Peace Force Proposal

PA0910160988 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1739 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Panama City, 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—No Central American country has accepted without reservations the Honduran proposal to establish a peace force of Spanish, Canadian, and FRG troops for the area. Isthmus observers believe, therefore, that the Honduran proposal will probably fail like many other Central American peace proposals.

The Nicaraguan Government announced its willingness to discuss the proposal with Honduras but emphasized that it does not trust the plan. El Salvador supports the idea but only if it includes changes unacceptable to other countries in the area. Guatemala declined to state its position, and Costa Rica partially rejected the Honduran plan, especially the part on the relocation of contras in Costa Rican territory.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz objects to the plan because it would hamper the activities of the contras.

The Nicaraguan Resistance proposed an inter-American peace force to replace the Sandinist Army, something that the government in Managua will not even consider.

The Governments of Spain and Canada announced in the United Nations that they are prepared to help, but only if the five Central American countries reach an understanding on the Honduran proposal. [passage omitted]

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said his government is willing to discuss the proposal but reserved "the benefit of the doubt" about Honduras' intentions.

In Managua, a source close to the Foreign Ministry told ACAN-EFE that the Honduran proposal is just a strategy connected to the upcoming change of president in the United States.

The source recalled that Nicaragua made a similar proposal in 1987, which fell on "deaf ears" in Honduras: "(The Hondurans) never wanted to discuss the (Nicaraguan) proposal for bilateral talks, and one cannot explain how they propose it now in the United Nations—unless it has something to do with the change of administration in the United States."

In Costa Rica, Information Minister Guido Fernandez and Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera had serious objections to [Honduran Foreign Minister] Lopez Contreras' proposal.

According to Fernandez and Rivera, the transfer of the contras and the Salvadoran refugees from Honduras to their country violates Costa Rica's neutrality policy and the commitments of the Esquipulas II regional peace plan. Fernandez added that any relocation of the contras must take the United States into consideration because Washington is responsible for the existence and support of the armed Nicaraguan Resistance.

Most Central American observers agree that the principal obstacle to the Honduran plan will be Washington's interest in continuing to support the contras as a weapon to keep the Sandinist regime under constant pressure.

Nevertheless, in spite of the reticence expressed by Shultz, Lopez Contreras said today that he does not believe the United States will veto the Honduran proposal in the United Nations.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said his government supports the Honduran proposal, but he added that before establishing the peace force, a political verification and control commission made up of well-known Central American personalities should be appointed to periodically evaluate the progress of the democratization processes in each Central American country. The appointment of this commission will be proposed by El Salvador at the United Nations next Thursday, 13 October.

In Guatemala, government spokeswoman Claudia Arenas said that Guatemala "has no comment" on the Honduran proposal, because "we do not have enough information to make a judgment." She added that the best thing to do is to leave the subject for the Central American presidential summit, which will be held in San Salvador in November.

Cuba

Aldana Briefs UN Assembly Head on 4-Way Talks

FL1110211888 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Carlos Aladana, head of the Cuban delegation to the quadripartite talks on southwestern Africa, met today with Dante Caputo, chairman of the UN General Assembly, at the UN Headquarters in New York.

During the meeting, Aldana briefed Caputo on the progress of the negotiations involving Cuba, Angola, South Africa, and the United States as mediator.

More on Castro at Medical, Educational Facilities

Speaks With School Director

FL0710154688 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2314 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Report by correspondent (Laidis Montoya Faude) from the Victoria de Cuito Cuanavale special school in Boyeros municipality, Havana City Province, for the "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Text] [(Montoya)] At this moment, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, is touring the facilities of the Victoria de Cuito Cuanavale special school. In a few minutes, he will begin his inauguration speech. At the moment, the leader of the Cuban revolution is conversing with Melciades Romero Saldivar, director of the school.

[Romero] Here, in this municipality, it is for category two behavior.

[Castro] Is category two more complicated?

[Romero] Yes, it is a little more complicated.

[Castro] [Words indinstinct] work easier for them, more important. When will these youngsters be here? Do they leave every week?

[Romero] Yes, they are on a weekly system. They have weekly passes. They leave on Fridays.

[Castro] All of them leave on Fridays?

[Romero] Yes, they all leave on Fridays?

[Castro] So, what kind of discipline do they experience here?

[Romero] They are under school regimentation.

[Castro] Is there greater discipline here than in other schools, or the same? Is it not true that they are under a special teaching program?

[Romero] Of course. That is the special attention they receive in the school. They receive special attention depending on the individual problem for which they came to the school.

[Castro] When did school begin?

[Romero] We have been bringing them in by groups. We already [words indistinct]

[Castro] How many students do you have already? Are they from the [Boyeros] municipality?

[Romero] No, they are from all over Havana City. We have the bulk of Centro Havana, Playa, and Diez de Octubre.

[Castro] Which is the municipality with the most problems?

[Romero] The municipalities with the greatest problems are San Miguel del Padron and Arroyo.

[Castro] [Words indistinct] problems?

[Romero] Yes, most of the students are from Playa, Centro Havana, and Diez de Octubre. However, the municipalities with the greatest problems are....

[Castro, interrupting] What do the youngsters do here? Do they have some kind of productive tasks?

[Romero] Yes, of course. We are going to tour some areas where you'll see we have four workshops for them. We also have an area for....

[Castro, interrupting] Do they have anything outdoors?

[Romero] They have an orchard. They also have a breeding place for animals which I think we are just getting ready.

[Castro] What animals are they going to breed? [Words indinstinct]

[Romero] Sheep.

[Castro] How are you going to feed them?

[Romero] We have a genetic plan that is.... [fades out]

[(Montoya)] You are listening, friends, to the conversation being held between Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Melciades Rodriguez [as heard] Saldivar, the director of Victoria de Cuito Cuanavale school in Havana City, which will be inaugurated in a few moments. It must be emphasized that the school will have 210 students with behavior problems. So, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is currently touring the school facilities and "Exclusivo" for Radio Rebelde is also here.

Discusses Hospital, Factories

FL0710170388 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today inaugurated the rehabilitation unit at the William Soler Hospital Cardiology Center in Havana. This medical unit started operating in July; it possesses excellent conditions for the recovery of the young patients. The commander in chief was interviewed by our colleague, Oscar Suarez, at the end of the visit. They talked about national and international issues.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Well, this unit is of special quality. It means going from 52 to 82 beds. The cardiology center cost several million [currency not specified]. With this kind of investment, we have 30 beds more. You can see the facilities available to the mothers here. The children don't have to spend more than 5 or 6 days. Sometimes they come early and are occupying a bed. They can come here instead while all the tests are underway. Those are beds for surgery patients. For the first few days they don't have to stay at the hospital. They can come here; they are more comfortable because the mothers can sleep in their rooms.

This institution is very comfortable and very humane, because when the children are in the hospital, there's no room for beds for the mothers. This one is a hospital hotel! Thirty additional beds! We are now going to build the hospital's intensive therapy ward in another area. This is because when the cardiology center was built, the intensive therapy ward of the William Soler Hospital was built in the cardiology center. Since we are now going to build the hospital's intensive therapy ward elsewhere, this will free 20 more beds. The cardiology center, the biggest in the world with 52 beds, will have 102 or 104 beds [someone says "112"] It's 112 beds because there were already 8 there. We now have 92.

[Suarez] Among the many social and industrial projects underway in the capital.... [changes thought] Because there's a lot said about social projects but not much has been publicized about the industrial projects, and I feel that the city is also making big strides in that area.

[Castro] Yes, very publicly.

[Unidentified reporter] You (?visited) several industrial projects in recent days....

[Castro, interrupting] Well, not as many as I would have liked.

[Reporter] You went to the bus factory....

[Castro, interrupting] But I did ask a group of comrades to go visit all the mechanical industry plants. I have a lengthy report, a rather voluminous report, on the 44 main plants. I am going to read it. I gave a copy to the ministry. It's a report detailing the various problems, their assessment of each one of those 44 factories.

I visited the one in Guanajay. I then went back the next day because I wanted to pay a more leisurely visit. The first day I had to leave right away. I came back the following day to observe another factory under construction there. I observed it was behind schedule. It is being built by the SIME [Steelworking Industry] itself. However, the same group is working at Antillana de Acero, an important investment; it is working at the Cuba-USSR Friendship Engine Plant. It is working at the engine block factory under construction in La Lisa. So, the SIME is working on several projects and does not have sufficient manpower. I said that the provinces, the whole country, needs to provide more support, because the project I am talking about is big, very important; it's a big shop, a big factory to produce the metal sheets used in building buses, which is today done by hand. There's 6.5 million pesos in equipment from socialist areas. We are going to have a big plant to work metal by means of a very productive technology.

So, the foundation has been laid. Those people needed some material, some equipment, some labor. I visited the place. I was accompanied by Lezcano [first party secretary in Havana City Province] and by Comrade Lemus [first party secretary] of Havana Province. A decision was made to take a number of steps that will be implemented shortly. Therefore, civilian construction will be given a big boost there.

[Suarez] How do you feel when you visit projects, enterprises, and the workers only talk to you about needing material, parts, raw materials to work with? How do you feel?

[Castro] Well, it is a feeling of satisfaction, because we can see a more mature collective, many of them young people whose basic concern is production. They are enamored of their production and their factory. There's a very important psychological element, which in my opinion has not been sufficiently exploited, not sufficiently taken advantage of, in socialism. That element is the capacity of man to become enamored of his production, of his work, of his industries.

You can see a lot of this in ExpoCuba, if you go over there. ExpoCuba is really impressive. It is being built in record time. It is going to be very useful to the country. You see people there working 12 or 14 hours. They come from a center where they had worked 6, 7, or 8 hours—theoretically—and they refuse to leave because they are enamored of what they do. Anyone who has seen it go up knows that what he is seeing is truly phenomenal. Just as the sculptor falls in love with his sculpture, with his work, the construction worker also falls in love with his project, the industrial worker falls in love with his

factory, with his product. He approaches things with honor, morals. It is an element that has not been sufficiently used. In my view, it is a decisive factor. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Praises Cardiology Center

FL0710150588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1013 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] During the inauguration of three important social projects in Havana, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, dedicated most of his speech to praising the work carried out by health workers, especially those from the William Soler cardiology center. He said the workers were committed to turning the center into not only the biggest but the best such center in the world.

[Begin Castro recording] There are certain circumstances that favor this. It is not a matter of us being more intelligent than others or that we are olympic champions of pediatric cardiovascular surgery. No, it is not that. But it is logical. A hospital that has 50 or 100 surgery cases a year does not have the same experience as one that performs 500, 1,000, or 1,200 surgeries a year.

In my conversations with the doctors of this center I have been able to see how much experience counts. Sometimes they have new or unusual cases. They discover the way to solve them, the adequate medication to give after surgery. One can see what the accumulated experience can do, because immediately after a similar case arrives, it is no longer new. Those illnesses are very complex. Sometimes they are very complicated. So, the next case is no longer new. Before long, they have resolved 50 cases of that kind. They start accumulating experience. The experience accumulated in 1,000 surgeries a year—anyone can understand this—is much greater than the experience accumulated in performing 50 or 100 surgeries a year. Having more than 1,000 cases a year is not the same as having 100 cases a year.

Based on this, we believe that the cardiology center located precisely in this municipality is going to be not only the biggest but the best institution of its kind in the world. [end recording]

Tours Calabazar Polyclinic

FL0710165088 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, inaugurated today the Calabazar Teaching Hospital. He was welcomed there by Dr Sotolongo, director of the center, who explained to the leader of the Cuban revolution the characteristics of the unit and specialized services that will be provided to the town of Calabazar.

[Begin recording] [Castro shown touring the facility and chatting with workers] [Castro] Out of the three, this is the one with the best finish. I believe that this one has benefited from the experience gained in the others. This one is better. This little field is more complete. Perhaps you have more land here.

[Sotolongo] Commander, in addition to this, little labor was used and the experience gained in other hospitals was fundamental.

[Castro] [Passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] You are going to have X-ray services 24 hours a day. See how the system can be improved. Any system can be improved. The fact that these services will be provided until 2300 [words indistinct] and with less staff. The payroll has been reduced, although Teja [minister of public health] was telling me that they are still discussing some payroll matters. It has been reduced.

Now, what does this polyclinic mean for the 22,000 citizens? It also means.... [changes thought] Do you count the family doctors among the 90-some doctors?

[Sotolongo] Yes, family doctors and specialists.

[Castro] It means there is 1 health worker per 200 people or per 220 people because there are some 100 doctors. Here alone, in this community, there is 1 health worker per 220 people. This is not counting the clinical surgical, maternity, and pediatric hospitals that provide services to this community. Here alone, the figures tell me that there is 1 person working per 220. [end recording]

Praises Polyclinic Construction

FL0710160288 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1021 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] After inaugurating a rehabilitation room at the William Soler Hospital, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro went to the town of Calabazar, located in Boyeros municipality. He inaugurated a polyclinic there, praising the quality of the construction and noting the merit of the workers who participated in the construction of the project. An important factor in the construction was the participation of workers and patients of Havana's psychiatric hospital.

[Begin Castro recording] A very important factor was the traditional dedication of Comrade Ordaz [director of the National Psychiatric Hospital] [ap, ause] to any task, any task [repeats] assigned to him. They already built a child care center last year. In that same polyclinic there is a picture, a painting of a polyclinic, a hospital [corrects himself] built in La Plata camp more than 30 years ago. It was built of wood and palm tree branches. Complex

operations that saved lives were performed there. I remember that Ordaz was the one who built that field hospital. [applause] [end recording]

The leader of the revolution showed interest in the array of services offered by the recently-inaugurated polyclinic. When he was told that it would provide services in the morning and afternoon [as heard], he said:

[Begin recording] I was saying we invent things that induce absenteeism in factories and schools because these services are only provided in the morning and afternoon, during school and work hours. Why are services not extended? An idea came out of this—in my opinion a very useful one; we already saw it applied. The idea was to provide services in the morning, afternoon, and night until 2300 by more or less distributing the staff they have there. In this way, children can go after school and workers can go later. Retirees can go during the day or in the afternoon. Housewives can go during the day. So, this is a much more rational practice. [end of recording]

He recalled that physical therapy services used to be concentrated at the Julito Diaz Hospital which gives national attention to major and human problems. He also referred to the Frank Pais Hospital and its importance in the rehabilitation of patients. He reiterated the need for all the polyclinics of the capital to provide physical therapy services.

Castro Talks With Delegates to Women's Meeting
FL0710202988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night visited a block of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] in Plaza de la Revolucion municipality. Delegates from the third continental meeting of women, which ends today, were present. The meeting was attended by representatives from 28 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Present at the emotional meeting of Fidel with the delegates was Vilma Espin, president of the FMC. She was accompanied by (Frieda Braun), president of the Women's International Democratic Federation [FDIM]. At the same time, there were similar activities in various municipalities throughout the capital.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] What do you like most?

[Castro] I like it all. I like it all. [repeats himself] Let me see here—grapefruit, pastries. Those are Chinese. I know them. If they're light-colored like that, they're Chinese. [laughs] There's spaghetti here, and rice over there. What's this?

[First speaker] Salad.

[Castro] It's fantastic! What's it made of, macaroni?

[First speaker] A little of everything.

[Castro, speaking to Vilma Espin] Did the whole convention come here? You people are something else. When someone's expecting you, you don't come. [indistinct talk in background] When did you get here?

[Espin] We just arrived.

[Castro] How many places in Havana have you been to?

[Espin] Oh, I've been to....

[Castro, interrupting] It's a pity there's no lottery so I could buy a ticket. [laughter from crowd] What a coincidence, what luck!

[Espin] Hey, Fidel, there are 50 blocks at this moment with the same festivities.

[Castro] Fifty blocks? And we end up in the same place? Who came here with you?

[Espin] There are 30 women from Latin America and the Caribbean and the comrades from the FDIM, from the FDIM directorate, and Risquet, who's here with us too.

[Castro] Without having been invited by anyone! [laughter] Just like us!

[Espin] We were all in a meeting over there and we all came here, with (Frieda).

[Castro] How are things going?

[Espin] Pretty well.

[Castro] Is Frieda) around?

[Espin] She's around here somewhere. You can't see her, but she's back there. Let's go and sit down over there; they're already getting ready to....

[Castro, interrupting] Sit down? What's going on over there? [people chuckle]

[Second unidentified speaker] A political ceremony.

[Castro] A political ceremony! [indistinct talk in background]

[Third unidentified speaker] You should understand the emotion we are feeling right now, in the presence of so many people who are loved and admired by us Cubans and the entire world: progressives and revolutionaries. To the women of the world who are visiting us, we would like to give you a message, a small message, from the women who live in this neighborhood, the women who live in two blocks—block 23 and block 25. What are

blocks 23 and 25? For us this is very familial, very natural. We know it perfectly well, but perhaps the women from other parts of the world don't know that it is an organization under the FMC. This community-based organization is an organization to which some 800 women on each block belong. In the block there are some 800 organized women. We are the ones who live in these houses here. They are 2 blocks [words indistinct] 1,000 women or 1,500 women.

[Castro] How many senior citizens do you have here who exercise?

[Fourth unidentified speaker] Four thousand.

[Castro] How many family doctors?

[Fourth speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] There are many. The reason is.... [pauses to speak to someone next to him] No, that's not the reason—she says because there are many hospital institutions. It is because we started in the more peripheral neighborhoods, the neighborhoods that were traditionally the poorest, the ones that had the worst living conditions. We've started there. All of Guanabacoa is saturated, El Cotorro is saturated, Diez de Octubre is saturated. We have approximately 2,000 family doctors in Havana at this moment, including the ones that were incorporated. We need 3,500. More than 50 percent of the city already has family doctors, and that's the reason why. First, those zones were attended to, the ones with traditionally lower standards of living. [end recording]

Nicaragua's Borge on 'Serious Economic Crisis'

FL1110152688 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1345 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Roberto Agudo, date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Agudo] Good morning, television viewers. Today, Tele-Rebelde's "Revista de la Manana" program has the pleasure of speaking with Comrade Tomas Borge. You are very familiar with the man and the name. He is not a stranger to our revolutionary process or to the Cuban people.

However, we remind you that besides being a political leader, a constant fighter, he is a writer, journalist, poet, essayist. That is comrade Tomas Borge. Today we will try to discuss some of these topics. There really would not be enough time to discuss all these specialties that he has dedicated part of his life to.

Comrade Borge, we would like to begin this short conversation by asking you about Nicaragua's current situation.

[Borge] Well, this is one of the few times that we have had the opportunity to speak with the Cuban people [words indistinct]. I have always wished to state, to take any available opportunity to express to the Cuban people, above all else, our unlimited gratitude for everything you have done, not only to the benefit of the Nicaraguans and their revolution, but also to the benefit of many other peoples of the world. I think that the level of the Cuban people's solidarity is without parallel. It has a precedent but the levels have not been so spectacular, so elevated, as in the case of the Cuban people's solidarity. We feel it in our own skin; we feel that solidarity in the depth of our hearts.

Much is said here in this country about the foreign debt. We have a great debt with the banks just as all Latin American countries have and it is a debt that people say cannot be paid. I think it's true that it can't be paid because objective conditions prevent this. However, payment of the Latin American foreign debt, which consists of hundreds of billions of dollars, is more likely than payment of the debt of gratitude we owe the Cuban people.

Before I answer any of your questions—you were asking me about the current situation in Nicaragua—I would like to express the gratitude we have within our hearts for our closest friend and brother, the Cuban people, including their leader, the PCC, special comrades who have given everything to Nicaragua without any limitations. I think this especially applies to our dear friend, Comrade Fidel.

I'm ready to respond. Ask your question again.

[Agudo] What is Nicaragua's current situation?

[Borge] There is great poverty, a very serious economic crisis. The goal the U.S. Administration pursued was to strike us economically. That is what they tried to do in the final analysis, reduce the Nicaraguan people's degree of support for the revolution. They achieved this. What they have not been able to do is defeat us militarily. The counterrevolution is now virtually defeated. They have not been able to defeat us politically and they have not been able to defeat us in any of those small plans developed since Reagan's Santa Fe program.

They have caused us serious damage, casualties, injuries. I think they will leave visible and permanent scars for an indefinite length of time. That is the most serious problem we have—the economic problem.

Above all, there is the reality that they have not been able to defeat us and that there will be a revolution for a long time, just as there has been a Cuban revolution for several decades and there always will be a Cuban revolution. The Nicaraguan revolution also exists and will exist during this first decade—the first 10 years of the revolution will be marked in July—the next decades, and

the next centuries. The Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions, which are sisters, have a long life, as long as the life of the Cuban and Nicaraguan people. The peoples are immortal and so are our revolutions.

[Agudo] A few moments ago you mentioned the Reagan administration. We are practically on the eve....

[Borge, interrupting] Reagan's term in office has nearly ended. I was speaking to—I don't remember; I think it was my friend Osmani Cienfuegos [PCC Politburo member], who is a great friend of ours, about Reagan.

Imperialism has its own essence, it's own nature. It is the enemy of our peoples and the imperialists find the existence of the revolution to be intolerable. It's like a social system. I think Reagan, during his first few years of life, got a spanking and at that moment he heard about Nicaragua and since then he retained in his mind the hatred, the [word indistinct], his hatred against our country. It's a pathological hatred, independent of a natural hatred whereby they, as representatives of the empire, will not accept the existence of revolutions. Reagan hates us more than anyone else in the world. He hates Nicaraguans and the Nicaraguan revolution. However, it's almost over now.

This act may bring as a result a different approach from any other administration, regardless of whether it's a Bush or Dukakis administration. It may bring about more realism in the new U.S. Government's relations than existed under the Reagan administration.

Who will be more positive? I don't think imperialism will change. The essence will remain the same no matter who becomes president of the United States.

I was telling some comrades that if Bush wins, we lose; if Dukakis wins, we lose. I am not able to say who will be more positive. Until imperialism disappears—and some time imperialism will disappear; I don't know when, but it will happen sometime due to the relentless and implacable laws of historical development—as long as imperialism continues.... [changes thought] It may acquire a little more realism in the future or the correlation of forces in Latin America may change.

The leaders of Latin America, at least some of them, and the peoples of Latin America have become aware of the contradictions of imperialism. The political parties of Latin America which represent different ideological sectors have faced these contradictions. They have a distinct view now, a feeling, a hope, a longing for independence that did not exist a few years ago. In this way, a correlation of forces can force imperialism to change its policy toward the continent in a quantitative sense.

Dukakis' own position reflects this. The Democratic Party, which historically has been a very aggressive and interventionist party, now includes the undercurrents caused by Jackson [Jesse Jackson]. It's not the same party. It can't be the same party that existed a few years ago. There are approaches, changes, that are not yet substantial in the nature of imperialism, but this should not create the illusion that things have changed significantly and that imperialism has weakened. I think that it has even strengthened in some aspects. It consists of a bipartisan policy that tends to be more united with reference to Latin America, independent of the contrary views they have held on Central America and Nicaragua.

[Agudo] Appealing to your sensibility as a combatant, man, poet, I would like to ask you what you think about the continental women's meeting that just ended in Cuba.

[Borge] It was a moving meeting. Many humble, simple women attended from the southern cone of Central America. They were women who are domestic, exploited, and discriminated against. They were indignant [corrects himself] native American women. I think they discussed in depth the problems that Fidel summarized in his closing speech.

At night I witnessed Fidel's meeting with many women. I was sitting next to him and Fidel spoke at length with many Native American women from the United States, domestic women from South America, professional women from Central America, women from several areas. The clarity of their concepts regarding the struggle of women to attain a true equality is apparent. This meeting seemed to me to be more than a women's meeting; it was a projection of the future. I don't know when the next meeting is planned but it seems to me that after this meeting, with the documents that emerged from the commissions, the women's struggle in Latin America has undergone a substantial change.

[Agudo] Returning to the topic of politics, Borge, I know that you have been an author of the entire plan on the Atlantic Coast. The capitalist press, especially in the United States, is always emphasizing the problems there. What is the situation? I know that you also speak Miskito, a little Miskito.

[Borge] Well, the author of that plan has been the national leadership of the Sandinist front, which has commissioned me to head the national commission on the autonomy of the Atlantic Coast. I approach this by interpreting the criteria of the revolutionary management of Nicaragua. I have participated in the struggles for peace in the Atlantic Coast. A few days ago, the last 350 armed elements joined the peace process. We had been holding talks with them for some time but this had not crystallized until a short time ago. It can be said that the Atlantic Coast is an area absorbed with the spirit of peace and autonomy.

The counterrevolution, where the guards and mercenaries paid by the U.S. Administration operate, can no longer carry out actions on the Atlantic Coast because the same elements that were up in arms continue to bear

arms, but now it's to defend peace, and they would confront the counterrevolutionaries. It's a zone that is half, more than half, of the country's population [as heard], although only 10 percent of the population live there.

In March or April, it will be possible to hold elections in accordance with the autonomy law on the Atlantic Coast and a process will then begin that has become an example for the natives of Latin America. It may be the most advanced process that has occurred in this continent. The process has been analyzed by experts, specialists in this material, and they indicate that the autonomy law on the Atlantic Coast constitutes the most advanced step that has been taken in this continent in relation to the serious ethnic problems tormenting the natives of the continent.

[Agudo] Returning to Borge, the man [passage indistinct] Is there a link between the responsibility you have in the Sandinist government toward the Nicaraguan people and your permanent vocation as creator, writer, poet? We know you're writing now. What is the latest book you're working on, Borge?

[Borge] I have been writing. I am a policeman; I pursue criminals and counterrevolutionaries, and based on this experience—I have experience in pursuing criminals—I can also pursue metaphors. It's no more than the result of my own experience.

I met this afternoon with a group of Cuban poets and intellectuals who could become magnificent members of the Interior Ministry because if they know how to pursue metaphors, they will also know how to pursue criminals.

The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry is a ministry of a revolutionary country. It can't be compared to other interior ministries. The Cuban Interior Ministry is also a ministry of a revolutionary country. Because of this, in our countries we have uncovered the shame of torture, the philosophy of the missing, organized crime, which we have continually observed in several countries throughout the world and in Latin America.

I have written a few things. I recently wrote something on Che [Guevara]. I have it right here. I wrote it in tribute to Che, whose anniversary was marked a few days ago. I will read it so as not to speak too much about myself, but rather to speak about that extraordinary example of a man, that leader of generosity and revolutionary morale, Ernesto Guevara.

I wrote that if we once again divide history, it will be from that day in October when several learned how to tremble. They learned that the fire of the gods is in the heart of men and it is dangerous to handle the ashes, to close one's ears to the harsh concert of the guitars. Since that day, no one can deny that the dead do not stay quiet. They began speaking without cutting off their dark roses. There is no doubt that the hour of their deaths is a category all to itself. We learned, Che, that the denial of the brief fires can be like—what's his name?—the knight-errant who arrived like a victorious king, the sweet vagabond, who occupied all his time resolving fantasies. The glory is only a hill that scratches against the rearguard and the beautiful life like the [words indistinct]

We learned, commander, like the [word indistinct] that no one can console us because those who can console us need consolation and because, after all, we need something else, like killing death, reliving life, like [words indistinct].
e something about Che and I never could until someone asked me to do so and then everything that I had stored for years poured out from my heart. If it does not have a great literary quality, it does express the great respect, the unlimited love, the Nicaraguans, especially the Sandinists, have for Che Guevara.

Che Guevara is admired as a rebel, an economist, a poet. I express my admiration and profound respect for the memory of Che Guevara, whose anniversary was marked recently. I have wanted to speak about Che for a long time now.

I wrote an article on our return from Pancasan after the rebels, who were led by Carlos Fonseca, our founder and chief, learned about Che's death. As you know, Carlos Fonseca was nearsighted. He could barely see without his glasses, and he took off his glasses so as not to see our pain when we learned of Che's death.

I express admiration and profound respect for the memory of Che Guevara, whose anniversary was marked recently.

I was told—I've never asked Fidel—that when Fidel and Che said goodbye to each other, they sat on a tree trunk in a camp in Pinar del Rio. They said nothing to each other, but sat for 1 hour. When they decided to say goodbye, they stood up, slapped each other on the back, and said farewell without saying a word. I'll never ask Fidel because it seems to be an untouchable area, but it must be true.

[Agudo] Do you have a poem in mind, Commander, since you are a poet?

[Borge] Man is multifaceted. Man is not blind or deaf. Man hears, man sees, far beyond slogans. In Nicaragua, as in other countries, like Cuba, we believe in the freedom of artistic creativity. We don't want to force creation on people. Some day, like many other Nicaraguans and Cubans, I will continue to express my love for life and my respect for man.

[Agudo] We have taken much time from your conversation with the Cuban intellectuals, some comrades who are here. We thank you for the kindness you have shown

in granting us—I wouldn't call it an interview; it's more like a conversation to get to know Tomas Borge, man, revolutionary, a man who loves life. Is that right?

[Borge] And I love the Cubans, which is a form of loving life.

[Agudo] Thank you, Commander.

TANA Agrees on Reagan Trial for Libya Bombing

18070227 Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Aug 88 p 12

[Unattributed article: "TANA Calls for Trial Against Reagan Administration"]

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] has called for a trial to recognize the responsibility of the Reagan administration for the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and, in particular, the residence of the chief of state and leader of the Libyan people, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

This trial, which is cosponsored by the World Peace Council and the American Association of Jurists, was agreed upon during the meeting of the international chairmanship of TANA, held last June in Havana.

The tribunal will meet 28-31 August, coinciding with the 19th anniversary of the triumph of the Libyan revolution, 1 September. This will make it possible to organize a collateral program that will allow those attending to express their solidarity with the Libyan people, in favor of the struggle for peace, development, respect for self-determination and independence, and social progress.

According to statements made by Guillermo Toriello Garrido, international chairman of TANA, the purpose of the trial is to investigate, evaluate, and, finally, to judge, on behalf of the people, the repeated acts of political, economic, and military aggression by the United States against Libya, in light of the principles and agreements that govern international law.

Politburo Member Miret Visits CSSR Enterprise

FL0510164188 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Pedro Miret, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has visited the [name indistinct] enterprise in Prague. (Jaroslav Kolar), director of the enterprise, reaffirmed the commitment to speed up the delivery of gearshifts and spare components for Havana city buses.

Trade, Cooperation Talks Held With Denmark

FL0510162088 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] The Cuban-Danish intergovernmental commission for economic and industrial cooperation is studying the possibilities of initiating joint projects in basic industry and communications. Commercial and technological trade is also among the goals of the meeting being held in Havana.

Haiti

Bishops' Messages on Importance of Unity, Prayer

FL1010231883 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Six bishops from the Episcopal Conference of Haiti [CEH]—Msgr Leonard Petion Laroche, Msgr Willy Romelus, Msgr Alix Verrier, Msgr Guire Poulard, Msgr Joseph Lafontant, and Msgr Louis Kebreau—issued a message over the weekend. The message is entitled: Position To Show That the CEH Is United. We will listen to this message, which was made public over the weekend.

[Begin recording] The bishops have taken a stand, to show that the CEH is united.

All kingdoms that are in disagreement with themselves will be destroyed. Gospel of Matthew, Chapter 12, Verse 25. It is the words of this Gospel that come to our minds upon seeing the kind of bad propaganda that is being effected, most cleverly, against the apostolic nuncio, who is the representative of the pope; against the archbishop of Cap Haitien, who is the president of the CEH; against the archbishop of Port-au-Prince; against the bishop of Gonaives; against the bishop of Port-de-Paix; and against certain priests, monks, nuns, and laymen.

In order to spread this propaganda, they use tracts, graffiti on walls, placards, oaths, and processions, such as the group that went up to the nunciature on 30 September. They even created disorder at St Therese Church in Petion-Ville on 2 October, during the mass to celebrate the parish festival.

This hurts a lot; it also vexes us greatly. Most of the priests, many clergy, both monks and nuns, and a majority of God's people are just as hurt and vexed as we are.

These things are causing great anxiety, and making people wonder about a lot of things.

Upon seeing this, we, ourselves—Msgr Leonard Petion Laroche, who is the bishop of Hinche and the vice president of the CEH; Msgr Alix Verrier, the bishop of Les Cayes; Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremie; Msgr

Guire Poulard, bishop of Jacmel; Msgr Joseph Lafontant, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince and the secretary general of the CEH; Msgr Louis Kebreau, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince [tape interrupted] [passage omitted]

We denounce these dishonest maneuvers, and forcefully condemn these acts, which people are allegedly committing as Christians and church people.

Lies have been uttered, false accusations have been invented, horrid swearing has been repeated. They have even threatened to cut off heads and burn people. And they say that all this should be done in the name of our faith? In the name of Jesus? As serious Christians?

Friends, how could such awful things be rooted in faith? How could someone lie, invent things about another person, or seek to kill in the name of Jesus? When God says in the Bible that you should not kill! Exodus, Chapter 20, Verse 3.

Ecclesiasticus says: He who (?creates) a force will fall to that same force. The person who sets a trap will catch himself in it. The evil committed by a person will come back to befall him, without his even knowing where it comes from. That is in Ecclesiasticus, Chapter 27, Verses 25 through 27.

No one is blind to what is going on. We have discovered that it is the church that they would like to see lose strength, so that they can crush it more easily. They have drawn up a clever battle plan. In order to weaken it from within, they have slipped the seeds of division inside the entire body of the church. They have put labels on the laymen, the priests, the members of the clergy, both male and female, and, especially, on the bishops.

By doing this, they put them into categories and then seek to divide them—either to set them one against the other, or to set group against group.

Before he left us, Jesus left a legacy of love for his church, and he issued the watchword that all must become one. These maneuvers are being carried out by the enemies of the church.

All these things cause trouble and scandalize the population, and we know that religion is deeply rooted in the Haitian people. The Haitian people trust in the church, and see that the path to deliverance does not lie in division or fighting. On the contrary, it lies in cooperation and respect for the dignity of all.

If they think they can divide Haiti's bishops, they are wasting their time.

We take this opportunity to declare publicly and once and for all: The bishops of Haiti all stand together. They are one with the pope, the representative of Christ on earth. They are also one with the nuncio, who is the representative of the pope among us.

It is true that each respects what the other is, but that does not prevent us from working together to establish the reign of God in Haiti—the reign of truth, justice, love, and peace.

As the guardians of God's people, we feel responsible for all God's children who depend on us, without (?favoring anyone) and without excluding anyone.

You must understand that if our life is not truly bound to God in Jesus Christ, whatever cooperative action we might set up to deal with each other's affairs will end up giving us problems, in the long run. Those words come from the Puebla document, No 273.

Brothers and sisters, we know you are suffering silently with the church, whose reputation they are sullying, the church they are debasing and tearing apart so they can destroy it. Our faith is (?being dealt big blows) but the Lord tells us: Take heart. I have already won on earth. Gospel of John, Chapter 16, Verse 33.

We ask you to please not budge, to stand firm in Christ and his church. Remain vigilant. Keep your heads well in place.

That is what Saint Paul told the (?Galatians): There are people sowing trouble among you, people who want to overturn the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Well, if one day someone—even myself or an angel from Heaven—comes to announce to you a Gospel other than that which you have received, a curse be upon him. That was from the letter Saint Paul sent to the (?Galatians), Chapter 1, Verse 7 and the two or three following verses.

Before concluding, we invite you to think about a portion of a letter Saint Ignatius of (?Antioch) wrote [words indistinct]:

You children of the light of Truth, stay away from all division and misinformation. Follow your guardian, because you are his sheep. All those who are for God and for Jesus are with the bishop. Those who repent and return to the fold are also for God, to follow and live in accordance with Jesus Christ.

The point is that there are not two churches. There is only one: the church of Jesus Christ. May the Virgin Mary, the mother of the church, she who [words indistinct], obtain for us the grace to remain faithful to the church of her son, Jesus Christ.

Port-au-Prince, 7 October 1988, festival of Our Lady of the Rosary.

This letter is signed by: Msgr Leonard Petion Laroche, bishop of Hinche, vice president of the CEH; Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremie; Msgr Alix Verrier, bishop of Les Cayes; Msgr Guire Poulard, bishop of Jacmel; Msgr Joseph Lafontant, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince, secretary general of the CEH; Msgr Louis Kebreau, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Difficult Situation' Noted

FL1110192788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpts] A second message appearing this weekend was read by Msgr Francois Gayot, archbishop of Cap Haitien. This second message is entitled: To Help the Haitian People Pray at the Current Difficult Moment. [passage omitted]

[Begin Gayot recording] The Episcopal Conference of Haiti [CEH] asks the Haitian people to pray for Jesus' church. Brothers and sisters whom we so love, the current moment is an extremely serious one. The situation within the Haitian church is one of the most difficult that exists.

As St Paul says: It is not people that we must fight but the evil spirits in the skies, the chiefs, the power, and the authorities that are governing in darkness on earth. Ephesians, Chapter 6, Verse 12.

These enemies are working to destroy the church of Jesus Christ, (?because) they want so badly to set up a popular church; that is, a church that has nothing to do with the pope at St Peter's Square and that has no relationship with the bishops, a popular church that (?leads) in the direction of violence and fighting between one category of people and another.

For the church of Jesus Christ that remains committed to the population, and especially the poor to help them find salvation and deliverance, we must assemble all our good faith and pray. As St Paul said: Never forget prayer. Ask God for his help. Pray under all circumstances with the power of the Holy Spirit.

For this reason, (?don't let up). Hold on firmly in what you are doing. Pray for all God's people. [end recording]

There were thus two messages: a first message in which the bishops took a stand to show that the CEH is united, and a second message, in which the CEH asked God's people to pray for the church of Jesus Christ, which is in a difficult situation.

Fond Verrettes Incident, Innocent Killing Viewed

FL1110185688 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Luc B. Innocent, the leader of the Revolutionary Unity Movement, MUR, was killed last Saturday in a clash with the Army in Terre Froide, fourth communal section of Fond Verrettes. According to reports from a military source, the soldiers at the Fond Verrettes garrison caught Innocent and eight of his partisans preparing an attack on the Fond Verrettes military post.

The reports add that a former policeman who was part of Innocent's group denounced him in a note he sent to the Fond Verrettes barracks through a rural police official who acted as intermediary. According to this note, which the soldiers making the reports quoted, Innocent was supposed to attack the Fond Verrettes post at 2300 Saturday.

Soldier Mondesir Cleomain, one of the five soldiers who participated in the Terre Froide operation, stated that the soldiers had not gone out with the intention of killing Innocent. They were out to arrest him. But, said the soldier, since Innocent fired first, they responded. The soldiers said they found an automatic weapon, grenades, a Taurus pistol, poisoned knives, and other similar items. [passage omitted]

The military buried Innocent Saturday at the foot of the hill in Terre Froide, where he had stopped at the home of peasants. We learned that a good number of people stoned the body in the grave, before the grave was filled with earth. As for the spy with Luc B. Innocent, he was taken to Port-au-Prince for investigation.

Soldiers from Croix des Bouquets and a squad from the Leopards Corps headed by Colonel (Himmler Rebus) went to Terre Froide Saturday to see if they could pick up the tracks of Innocent's companions, but they were unable to do so. The men had disappeared.

According to (Solanges Sanosi), a peasant who had extended hospitality to the group, he himself did not know that the men were involved in a matter of weapons and attacks. He said Innocent introduced himself Friday as a preacher, and asked for a place to rest. (Sanosi) complained bitterly. He said he had lost (?a blanket), and that he was out $20 dollars that he had lent Luc B. Innocent.

[Begin recording] [(Sanosi)] [Passage omitted] At 0600, at least six men came up. [passage omitted] A big man with medium dark complexion whom I had never seen before said: If I could find a place to do so, I would sleep a little. [passage omitted] (?Two) of them slept at my house for a while. At around noon, they said they were hungry and asked me if I couldn't fix them some food. I

said: No problem. I will fix you some. He said: The only thing is, I don't have any money on me. I'm coming from Port-au-Prince and going to the Dominican Republic, to the sugar mill at Barahona.

He told me his name was Pastor Joseph, and that he had three Baptist churches at the Barahona sugar mill. I saw the Bible in his hand, and I believed him. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] How many people came from Port-au-Prince?

[(Sanosi)] I think there was only one man.

[Reporter] Do you know his name?

[(Sanosi)] He told me his name was "Pastor Reynold". [passage omitted] [end recording]

What needs to be clarified in this matter is that the communique from the Army General Headquarters Saturday night says that Luc B. Innocent died during an attack on the military post at Fond Verrettes. (Jean Reynold Luis), who identifies himself as a friend of Innocent from Santo Domingo, has called Innocent's death an assassination. He says that the political leader was returning to Haiti.

CATH Cites 'Plots' To Derail 17 Sep Movement

FL1010195688 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The CATH [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers], has issued a press release saying that during a meeting that a CATH member had with representatives of the patriotic Army grass roots—a grass roots that has the blood of Charlemagne Peralte, Pierre Sully, [words indistinct] flowing through their veins—these representatives asked the Haitian people to be very vigilant in safeguarding the victory of the 17 September movement, because there are many big plots underway against the people.

CATH says that (?a) foreign government has already had time to provide $15 million with which to corrupt even the soldiers who are in the people's camp. According to CATH, this $15 million is being distributed at the military camp that has the biggest weapons. The CATH adds that every soldier at that camp has already received an extra $50, in addition to his salary, allegedly to help out with the beginning of the school year.

CATH asks: Don't the soldiers in other camps have children to send to school too? They were not included. Is the objective of the 17 September movement to get a few soldiers, or even all soldiers, a little extra above and beyond their salaries? Or is it to change the country's vile old structures?

The soldiers denounced the three soldier-hijackers as a diversionary maneuver designed to create confusion.

In any case, the CATH has information that the soldiers accepted the money because it is the people's property, but that they still maintain their same position, the people's position.

CATH continues: These same soldiers who carried out the 17 September movement say they are victims of a (?crooked) domination that has already occurred in the ministerial cabinet. They wanted to appoint representatives of the organizations as ministers, to defend the people's interests. The opposite was done. Macoutes were removed and other macoutes were appointed in their place. (?Even) the 17 September movement soldiers do not have access to the cabinet, which is supposed to belong to the people. They point the finger in particular at the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Information, Commerce, and Education.

That was a press release from the CATH.

PUCH Secretary General on Situation After Coup

PA1010154288 Havana International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Statement by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH); date and place not given—recorded, in French fading into Spanish translation]

[Text] The current situation is new because after the fall of Duvalier, we had provisional military governments that held power by excluding the other political forces in the country. Prior to 17 September, we went from one problem to another and to a restrengthening of the tontons macoutes, who carried out massacres to regain power and to eliminate all hopes of democratization.

In this way, Port-au-Prince Mayor Franck Romain, after leading the armed band that carried out the St John Bosco Church massacre and planned the burning of churches in other areas, also planned to attack the headquarters of the United Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH] and to unleash a massive persecution of communists throughout the country. Because of this, the PUCH asked the Namphy government to arrest Franck Romain. This public challenge aggravated the conflicts because the noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the National Palace had already asked Namphy to do this. Namphy chose to support Franck Romain and tried to portray the soldiers as rebels. He tried to make reprisals against the palace soldiers and the communists. As a result, the 17 September coup d'etat was staged against Namphy, Franck Romain, and the band that was bringing bloodshed to Port-au-Prince and other areas of the country.

Once in power, the new government inaugurated a new style by establishing contact and consulting with all of the country's political organizations, including ours. As a result, we met with General Prosper Avril and Sergeant Joseph Hebreux to discuss the country's problems.

What characterizes the situation is, above all, the fact that the government acted quickly and in concert with the population against the most notorious tontons macoutes to neutralize them and destroy their criminal plans. This is a first step against terror. Second, all the political organizations were consulted and the general political declaration that the government will issue will probably truly embody all the opinions. This will create possibilities for continuous coordination and perhaps for a more general participation in the administration of public affairs and, consequently, for collective participation in the provisional government. One must still see how the other organizations will react. Some of them have sought guarantees for the prompt holding of elections in 3 to 5 months while our party and other popular sectors view the problem on the basis of the experience of the past 2 years when so many groups were excluded from political life. For us, the important thing today is that a step has been taken toward a climate of peace in the country and that another step has been taken toward political dialogue and coordination at the government level.

Jamaica

Seaga Says Elections 'Last Thing on His Mind'

FL1010132488 Bridgetown CANA in English 1536 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 8, CANA—Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that fighting a general election is the last thing on his mind at this time.

The comment came amidst speculation that Hurricane Gilbert, which devastated the island last month, could provide Prime Minister Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) its best opportunity to win the next general election.

"It takes a perverse mind to think about politics at this time and I am not of a perverse mind," Seaga said Friday about how the hurricane had affected his election chances.

Seaga's remark came as a poll was published showing that he lagged far behind opposition leader Michael Manley, but with analysts at the same tiem saying that his fortunes were looking up.

The poll showing Manley, with 40 percent, doubling Seaga's rating, was conducted early September before Gilbert struck with its powerful winds that left severe damage to economic and other infrastructure. Now, the analysts say, Seaga's conservatism which provides him with good contacts with the United States and other Western countries and multilateral institutions should stand hinm in good stead. In fact a new poll to be published soon by pollster Carl Stone is expected to show Seaga making gains on Manley's Peoples National Party.

Writing in today's JAMIACA RECORD, Arnold Bertram, a member of the PNP 1970's cabinet, said that the situation had shifted in Seaga's favour.

Said Bertram: "Fortunately for him, he has been propagandized as the leader equal to the task—tough, ruthless, efficient, with a good grasp of finance and management. The more acute the crisis is perceived, the better his political prospect."

Bertram said Seaga's raising of U.S.500 million dollars was an outstanding achievement. it seems all that remains for him is to go to the electorate to seek a mandate to proceed with the reconstruction for which was finance and plans, he added. [sentence as received]

Bertram warns, however, that any gains by Seaga should be short-lived.

Food, Medicine Arriving for Hurricane Victims

FL1010152788 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Tons of food and medicine relief is coming into Jamaica but will it be enough?

An aide to Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday the food is reaching the people but the problem is the magnitude of their need. It's like an endless pit.

Mr Seaga had announced on television last week that by December, he hoped, in his words, that comfort will be restored to the shelterless, farmers will be in the fields, and the lights will shine again. Mr Seaga called for an international auditing firm to account for all the incoming aid. He also called for the Christian churches to exercise what he called their conscience and accept responsibility of food distribution. On that basis, relief supplies have been sent to Project Accord, the relief agency organized by the churches in Jamaica.

The IMF has promised $515 million in aid and the Salvation Army is caring for 50,000 homeless people while the Red Cross has 26,000 people still in shelters.

Fifty-five percent of Jamaica's power and 60 percent of the water supply are back in service.

Salinas de Gortari Meets With Diplomatic Corps

FL0610231488 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2325 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Mexican President-elect Carlos Salinas de Gortari today said that his government will maintain and strengthen diplomatic relations with all countries and he offered greater ties through communication and dialogue.

In receiving a visit from the diplomatic corps accredited in Mexico, Salinas de Gortari said that regular direct communications are a useful practice between the president of the republic and the representatives from other nations.

Historically, he said, Mexico has followed certain principles in carrying out its foreign relations. Salinas de Gortari reaffirmed his firm goal of strengthening those principles so that we will have elements in our foreign relations that will allow us to take firm steps forward.

He added that in the indispensable interrelation with the rest of the nations of the world, there is great interest in actions that will allow cooperation for peace and development and thus convert bilateral relations to the benefit of all.

Rostislav Sergeyev, Soviet ambassador and senior member of the diplomatic corps, said there is confidence that the Salinas de Gortari government will base its foreign policy on the principles of self-determination of the peoples, nonintervention, peaceful resolution of controversies, legal equality of states, and cooperation for development.

All this, stressed the diplomat, is based on Mexico's political Constitution and is a firm basis for multilateral and bilateral cooperation for the advancement of peace and international security. Sergeyev also said that the audiences and meetings held with the president of the next government should be a tradition that contributes to the development and consolidation of all countries.

At the conclusion of the meeting, U.S. Ambassador Charles Pilliod remarked in a brief interview that relations between his country and Mexico are currently good and will be better during the next administration.

MAS To Participate in Establishing New Party

PA0710201488 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Oct 88 p 5

[Text] The Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) yesterday decided to heed, in general terms, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas' call for the creation of a new political party. In its final resolution, however, the MAS decided to maintain and reaffirm its organization's status as an independent movement.

Following nearly 7 hours of discussions, the MAS National Congress agreed that "this historic task calls for avoiding lack of definition and ambiguities in the new organization's objectives."

The MAS, however, rejected mergers with other parties and the creation of social organizations subordinated to the new party. MAS members will be able to register in the new party on an individual basis, but the fusion of directorates, leaderships, and structures of the participating groups and "the distribution of power" were ruled out.

The MAS agreement states that the party must remain financially independent from the state; however, it clarifies, "this does not imply renouncing rights it is legally entitled to."

The MAS proposes discussion of the idea that the party have national and executive directorates and that elected parliamentarians turn over their salaries to the party and in turn receive from it an amount "sufficient to carry out their tasks adequately."

Four points summarize the MAS agreement:

—To maintain and reaffirm the MAS as an expression of our broad, independent socialist current within the national democratic revolutionary movement.

—To allow MAS members to participate on an individual basis in the initial discussions on the organization of the new party.

—To task the MAS leadership with continuing a broad debate within the MAS on the above-mentioned discussions.

—To affirm and implement the above-mentioned organizational principles that we are proposing for the new party as our own principles, because the MAS' organization and operation are also based on them.

Costa Rica

Minister Intercepts Panamanian Military Patrol

PA1210032488 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0303 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (REUTER)—Official sources have reported that a Panama Defense Forces [FDP] patrol was surprised today in Costa Rican territory, in an incident that worsens the border situation between the two countries.

Rural Police Director Antonio Espinoza and Public Security Ministry spokesman Carlos Jimenez told REUTER the patrol, comprising four armed men in uniform, was discovered by Planning Ministry Jorge Monge, who was touring the village of La Union.

According to the sources, the soldiers, who were traveling in a vehicle, were questioned by the minister and said they "frequently used the route to move [movilizarse] between different points in Panamanian territory close to the border."

The sources added that the incident did not have major consequences. However, the Government Ministry is preparing a report to be forwarded to the Foreign Ministry to assess the possibility of sending a protest to Panama.

Jimenez reported that according to the charges by officials in the border area, FDP patrols have entered Costa Rican territory on several occasions.

"In fact, it was charged that an FDP helicopter gunship overflew the San Vito (border) area on 9 October," the spokesman added.

The border area with Panama became a source of concern for the Costa Rican Government after 9 September, when a person was injured in an explosion that destroyed a coffee-processing plant.

At first, the Costa Rican authorities attributed the incident to the FDP. However, the charges were not maintained.

El Salvador

Army Seizes Weapons 'Sent From Nicaragua'

PA1210005688 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 88 pp 2, 57

[Text] Salvadoran Army spokesmen have reported that Military Detachment No 5 troops stationed in Cojutepeque have confiscated a number of rifles sent from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran terrorists.

Military Detachment No 5 spokesmen said the seizure was carried out during operations conducted in Suchitoto and Tenancingo municipalties.

The rifles, some of which are G-3A3 rifles—the kind that uses cartridge belts rather than cartridge clips, as machineguns do—are not of the kind used in Central America.

While showing the confiscated weapons, an Army officer said there are other rifles of which only metallic parts have been smuggled into the country, because the wooden parts are rudimentarily made in clandestine gunsmith shops.

FMLN Communique on 8th Anniversary of Founding

PA1110221388 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0336 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 10 October on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the FMLN—read by FMLN Commander Ferman Cienfuegos]

[Text] We made the important decision to unite our revolutionary organizations under one name, one banner, and one slogan 8 years ago. This decision resulted from all our people's struggle.

Our organizations could not remain indifferent to our people, who had taken to the streets to attain their liberty. The people required and called for a united vanguard that was strong and able.

An agreement was reached between our people in the streets and our fighting forces, and we quickly grew and prepared for the victorious 10 January 1981 insurrection.

Even though our front was just beginning to flower, we carried out a victorious offensive just 3 months after our formation, and we contained the counterrevolutionary attacks. Thousands of urban and rural Salvadorans from every social sector joined us and took up arms to pave the way for the strongest revolutionary force our country has ever known.

Within a few months, our forces dominated the war, and in 1982 and 1983 we launched a devastating military offensive in which thousands of soldiers were killed, thousands more captured, and we seized a large portion of the national territory. The puppet Army was only left with the cities, where it had imposed its terror at the cost of thousands of murdered patriots.

The Christian Democratic dictatorship's collapse was avoided only by an escalation of the war by the United States, which provided billions of dollars, advisers, weapons, planes, and helicopters.

Our forces developed a vast plan for a war of attrition and destabilization to block the counterinsurency plan. We also embarked upon a nationwide program to organize the people, to expand our presence to all the Salvadoran territory, and to recruit new forces.

Our forces' goals were difficult to achieve. The Christian Democratic counterinsurgency plan was a complex and sophisticated political model that was difficult to defeat.

This government has murdered more Salvadorans than any other. It has relinquished national sovereignty more than any other. It has stolen more from the state's coffers and has plunged our people into the most abject poverty it has ever known. This government managed to confuse the world temporarily by presenting a process for democratization that was really a cover-up for murdering 60,000 Salvadorans and exiling almost a million citizens. At the same time, the government opened the door to an immoral and unjust U.S. intervention in our fatherland.

Today, the entire government is agonizing in the same way that Duarte is. Although he is sick, Duarte continues to betray, steal, and cover-up the repression of the people. Duarte has been the biggest traitor to the people's interests in our entire history. Nobody has ever rendered such valuable service to imperialism and the oligarchy. Their entire sophisticated plan, however, is bankrupt. Our revolutionary veto was effective, and the plan cannot succeed. The forces behind the plan are splitting and falling apart. Our people have again won the streets and have defeated terror. Imperialism, seeing its Central American and worldwide warmongering policy weaken, has started to lose confidence in that strategy. Its only alternative now is to become further involved in war or to allow our country to determine its own future.

Our forces have gained many new contingents throughout the territory and in most cities, including San Salvador. We are reaping the revolutionary crop made possible through our organizational efforts. We are now experiencing a process of rebelliousness in our people that is clearly expressed in the rapid growth of the people's movement and our forces.

Only our revolutionary strength, the product of our people's traditional struggles, was able to give us the human, moral, and material reserves to continue advancing and to reach the point again where we can see possibilities for victory.

We are experiencing decisive moments, and the task of liberating our fatherland definitely is getting closer to fruition. The road we have covered these past 8 years has been hard, and thousands of brothers have fallen in the effort to reach this moment.

Our chances of winning have resided in being able to make the people the main actors in the struggle, and we have managed to do this. The people have again taken to the streets, and our forces are being speedily fortified with new contingents while the enemy is faced with a crisis because of its plan's failure.

The rate of advance and the intensity and timing of the battles are now being decided by the people. We are guided by their desire to intensify the struggle. We are now on the offensive and we can only advance until we achieve freedon.

Our people want peace, but they are a fighting people who also want and need a historic change. Things cannot continue as they have been. It is not a case of our forces using their will to encourage the people. The people themselves are demanding the struggle be intensified, spurred on by greater poverty than when the war began; frustrated by those who deceived and betrayed them by offering them changes and peace, and instead gave them massacres, war, and more hunger; and angered by those who speak of democracy while continuing the killing and repression.

In these circumstances, neither we nor the people can sit back and do nothing. We are going to struggle, and we are going to try to join with all those who seek peace and justice in the world.

Reagan is now planning to bequeath his policy of aggression to the next U.S. administration, to continue the intervention and war. Reagan's warmongering imperialist policy has brought mourning to Central America and hunger to Latin America. Latin Americanism is now stronger than ever.

Our people are an important part of the correlation of forces necessary to ensure respect for Latin America's self-determination and sovereignty. Once again, as they did 8 years ago, our people are setting the pace, and it is our duty to respond, but this time we are stronger and firmly united. Time has not passed in vain; we have matured and learned to fight in every possible manner. We will continue to act in all areas. Peace will continue to be our banner. We have the strength and ability to win at the negotiating table what our rifles are winning in combat.

Our historic plan continues: remaining open to a merger with all sectors who want peace, justice, and independence. We will continue, today more than ever, to call on Army officers and enlisted men to join with the people and stop bloodying their hands for the benefit of an unjust cause alien to our national interests, to refrain from committing suicide by repressing the very people to which they belong, and, as Salvadorans, to join in our history and contribute to the change that is inevitably coming, thereby reducing the costs in blood of this just struggle. In this manner, they will be honoring their uniform and the fatherland to which they have sworn loyalty.

Army officers also have a tradition of rebelling against injustice and defending the nation. Now is the time to resume the tradition of General Manuel Jose Arce, General Francisco Morazan, Captain General Gerardo

Barrios, General Ramon Belloso, and the patriotic military men who rose up in April and May 1944, October 1960, March 1972, October 1979, and January 1981.

The General Command calls on the entire brave political and military corps that compose our fronts to guarantee unity. Our people are calling for total unity to achieve victory, and we must comply. This new situation demands the solidarity of all the world's peoples to provide our people with the material resources and the political support to win.

Fighters, cadres, militants and sympathizers with our cause, we call on you to take on an offensive mentality, redoubling your efforts and acting with the accelerated pace that all the people are demanding.

In the name of our heroes, martyrs, the tortured ones, and the titanic feat of our rebel people who have again won in the streets, we are obliged to convert all our people's struggle into a victory.

We call on our people to intensify their struggle, because that struggle will bring victory and build the future. Let us convert the people's struggle into victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command, 10 October 1988

Guatemala

Talks Held in Miami 3-8 Oct With Belize, UK

PA1210025288 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Oct 88 p 9

[Text] Officials from Belize, the United Kingdom, and Guatemala have met in Miami to continue negotiations in the dispute over Belize.

Second Deputy Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera Irias, who made the announcement, represented Guatemala at the 3-8 October meeting.

He said they agreed to create three tripartite subcommissions to draft a treaty bill that would be put before the Guatemalan people in a referendum, as the Constitution requires.

The bill will include delimitation of sea and land borders, recognition of Belize's independence, Guatemala's outlet to the sea, and other topics, the official noted.

Rivera Irias added that the bill will create a joint development zone with economic and technical cooperation from the United Kingdom and the EEC.

However, he repeated that the people would decide through a referendum whether Guatemala will sign the treaty.

He said it was premature to give a date for the vote, because drafting the treaty will take some time.

The Guatemalan commission comprises Ariel Rivera Irias, chairman; Roberto Bermejo, deputy chairman; Guillermo Saenz de Tejada; Deputy Edmond Mulet; and Navy Captain Jorge Mazariegos.

Cerezo Advocates Future Reelection of President

PA1210043588 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Oct 88 pp 3, 61

[Report on interview with President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo by unidentified reporter—date and place not given]

[Text] When asked about reelection in a democratic system, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said the people might want to support a certain group indefinitely, but they cannot because reelection is banned.

The president explained that he is not advocating reelection for his own sake, saying he believes in reelection because people must be allowed to express their will. Reelection should be allowed in the future to strengthen democracy.

The president replied to our first question as follows: The Constitution forbids reelection but the problem is the same: Political parties have remained in power through fraud. The main issue is democracy, which guarantees the people's free participation.

[Reporter] What happens if reelection is not permitted?

[Cerezo] The people might want to reelect a group or person, but they are prevented from doing so by law.

[Reporter] Are the people educated enough to participate in a democratic process at that level of maturity?

[Cerezo] The country has demonstrated that it votes for whomever it chooses. Politicians are the ones who do not seem to be educated. Politicians must display a democratic spirit and respect for the people's will.

Let us assume that we turn out to be a bad government and that we plan to seek reelection through free elections. The people would vote for another political party, and we would not be reelected. On the other hand, let us assume we turn out to be a good government and people want to reelect us but are forbidden by law from doing so. The result would be the possible election of someone not sufficiently prepared or willing to meet the needs of the people.

[Reporter] Why was the principle against reelection and free alternation of power, which is based on the Guatemalan democratic process, introduced in the 1940's?

[Cerezo] It was a reaction to a dictatorship clinging to power against the people's will and forcing its reelection. I believe this is a valid concern; that is why the 1985 Constitution does not allow the reelection of the president of the Republic. However, we have had three elections that have been fully respected. We could try the reelection principle in the election of deputies and mayors. If democracy and the people's will are respected in those elections, we could consider the future reelection of presidents.

[Reporter] Are you planning this?

[Cerezo] We are not planning it for now. It is not a trick; we are contemplating this for the future.

[Reporter] Do you really believe reelection is necessary for democracy in the future?

[Cerezo] I continue to advocate the reelection principle. In the past, it was rejected in reaction to a dictatorship, but this does not mean reelection is bad. Evidence of this is that reelection is allowed in democracies with great traditions. Venezuela allows reelection after a specific period; that is, a president cannot be reelected immediately but can run again later. Presidents may be reelected for an indefinite number of terms in the United States [as published], England, and Germany. The issue is respect for the people's will and maintenance of an independent supreme electoral tribunal. If a president behaves like a dictator, he could be reelected by force in spite of the constitutional ban. However, the people could lose a democratic and good president because of the ban.

Nicaragua

Catholic Church Charges Government Harassment

PA1210051188 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0442 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Communique issued by the Information and Press Secretariat of the Managua Archbishopric in Managua on 11 October]

[Text] The Information and Press Secretariat of the Managua Archbishopric hereby notifies the local and international community of the following:

1. Some members of the progovernment communications media have been recently publishing ill-intentioned reports against the church concerning the assistance AID granted for the work of the Verification Commission created by the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] according to the Sapoa agreements. At that time, the Nicaraguan Government and the RN authorized such assistance for the Verification Commission to hire personnel, purchase equipment, and create the necessary structures for verification. As of today, part of that assistance has served to pay the expenses of the personnel who are members of the teams working on verification. Another part of the funds has been used to purchase vehicles and other equipment that are necessary for verification in the various areas of the country.

2. Because some members of the church who are members of the Verification Commission are being harassed by the government in their work, and because the progovernment media has made ill-intentioned remarks to which we have referred, we feel it is indispensable that the Nicaraguan Government clearly state if it wants or does not want the church to continue working in the Verification Commission composed by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, representing the church, and OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares.

The church reiterates its willingness to continue working to create an atmosphere proper for reconciliation.

Managua, 11 October 1988

[Signed] Information and Press Secretariat, Archbishopric of Managua

Obando on U.S. Aid

PA1110192888 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] The government media have said that the reason Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo said he would be willing to receive U.S. aid if it was intended to help the poor may be located in the yards of Casa Pellas [a Managua car dealership]. This morning Cardinal Obando y Bravo will explain during this newscast that the vehicles mentioned by the FSLN radio station were sent to Nicaragua for use in the verification process and that the [Nicaraguan] Government was willing to have the United States supply funds for verification.

The Verification Commission is comprised of OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares and His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo. The attacks against Obando y Bravo by government-run radio stations during the last 24 hours have brought protests from Catholic citizens. They are saying: They want to discredit the cardinal; Obando y Bravo is the person most beloved and respected by Nicaraguans.

[Begin recording] [Obando y Bravo] Half truths are worse than lies. People say half truths here many times, and since there are certain media that can say anything they want and not get punished... [changes thought] I have not heard the news. According to them, I said I could receive funds from an agency and there was talk Sunday that we had received $5-6 million in humanitarian aid from the U.S. Congress. I said the church has not received that $5-6 million to which certain official media are referring. Of course, I did say if it was medicine, food, clothing, and

roofing material—what our people need—and if this assistance is prevented from arriving, then the ones who will suffer are the Nicaraguan people, the majority of whom are living in poverty.

Of course, another matter is the aid that the Verification Commission has received after the signing of the Sapoa agreement. The Verification Commission is made up of the OAS secretary general, Mr Clemente Baena Soares, and a church representative. I recall that at a meeting we held at the Camino Real Hotel in the presence of [representatives of] the government, the Nicaraguan Resistance, and Mr Baena Soares and his companions, it was asked if the assistance AID was giving for verification could be used for that purpose.

On that occasion, General Humberto Ortega—brother of President Daniel Ortega—said the assistance from AID for verification could be used by the Verification Commission. Some vehicles have been purchased for use in the verification areas. One of those vehicles would be assigned, therefore, to the bishops who are in charge of verification. They have over 100 people working on verification.

However, let us not confuse things; that is, the money that was promised to the Verification Commission with regard to the Sapoa agreement, with the $5-6 million that, according to reports, was offered by the U.S. Congress to the Nicaraguan people as humanitarian aid.

I want to clarify this once and for all: If the Sandinist government wants the church to continue working on verification, let it say so once and for all. And if does not want it, then let it say so, because we have received reports that some of the members of the Verification Commission have been harassed by government authorities. In addition, this whole campaign that is being cleverly waged is intended to hurt the church. Therefore, it would be less frustrating if they said: We do not want the church to continue working on verification. [In that case] the church will not accept the funds that AID gave following the Sapoa agreement.

[Reporter] Cardinal, it is said that some of the funds for verification have been received by the OAS secretary general. Is that true?

[Obando y Bravo] Yes, OAS Secretary General Clemente Baena Soares received some money, and some money has been sent to pay the workers; there are more than 100 people working on verification with the church. Of course, the [words indistinct] will purchase a few vehicles for use in the verification process. Let us not confuse the aid received for the Sapoa agreement with the $5-6 million approved by the U.S. Congress, which is what we are discussing. The church has not received that $5-6 million. I agree that if that money had come in the form of items so urgently need—food, flour, oil, or medicine—the poor would have reaped the benefits. The Nicaraguan Government's rejection of that aid is harming only the poorest people in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Cardinal, since we are discussing the (?dedication) that should be devoted to the general pacification process...

[Obando y Bravo, interrupting] You are asking that question very slowly.

[Reporter] Yes. Since we are discussing dedication, which is one aspect of the peace effort, I would like to know if anything new has emerged in the peace process between the government and the Resistance. Is anything being planned?

[Obando y Bravo] To my knowledge there is nothing new at this time. It seems as if instead of making progress toward reconciliation, every day there is increased criticism. As a man of the church, it is my opinion that although the Reconciliation Commission has been suspended by the government, I will continue working along the same line, which is my duty.

[Reporter] Has your letter to the vice president been answered?

[Obando y Bravo] I have not yet received an answer.

[Reporter] Cardinal, my attention was drawn to a statement you made on Sunday in your homily regarding the increasing problem of hunger. Do you have any new information on the subject?

[Obando y Bravo] I have enough information. There can be no doubt that our people are facing a difficult situation, a terrible economic crisis, which is mostly affecting the very poorest sectors, the peasants. I have information, the Nicaraguan bishops have information. There can be no doubt that our people's present situation is alarming.

[Reporter] Cardinal, what can you tell us about the church's work?

[Obando y Bravo] The church has continued its pastoral duties. We are preparing to celebrate the province's foundation and the 75th anniversary of the Managua archdiocese. We are organizing a pastoral, and, God willing, we will celebrate a solemn mass in front of the cathedral next year to celebrate the archdiocese's anniversary.

[Reporter] Cardinal, would you like to add anything?

[Obando y Bravo] I want to thank you for this interview, and I hope we will always have media that report the truth, not half-truths aimed at confusing the public and destroying the church's image. As pastors, we ask our congregations to pray for us, because there is no doubt that this well-orchestrated radio campaign could endanger some pastors' lives. We ask our congregations to pray for us.

[Reporter] Cardinal Obando, will Radio Catolica air a newscast?

[Obando y Bravo] The Nicaraguan Government reopened Radio Catolica, but the station's director was verbally informed that the "Iglesia" newscast must not be aired and that he was not to disclose that the newscast has been banned. We are using the radio station but we are not carrying the newscast.

[Reporter] Will you insist [words indistinct]?

[Obando y Bravo] We will see how things develop. I believe we should always continue trying; hope is the last thing we should lose. [end recording]

Panama

FDP Reports 'Constant' U.S. Treaty Violations

PA0910203588 Panama City Television Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] The Panama Defense Forces' [FDP] General Command of the Defense and Security Commission [COGECODESE] met with the foreign military attaches accredited in Panama to report the constant violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the U.S. Army and the canal protection and defense system that is being implemented by the Joint Committee and the Combined Board.

The FDP's position on the U.S. Armed Forces' unilateral actions was reported to the foreign military personnel at the COGECODESE operations room. Joint Committee Chief Colonel Rogelio Alba and Combined Board Chief Lieutenant Colonel Aquilino Siero summarized the flagrant violations of the treaties that have taken place over the past several months. Captain Moises Cortizo, head of the 5th military police company in the Pacific sector, and [Captain] Ricardo Guardia Figueroa, head of the 8th Company in the Atlantic sector, reported the lastest irregularities and abuses by U.S. troops.

In concluding, Col Alba stated that Panama will continue to report these violations and that Panama, as a peaceful nation, will maintain the same level of respect and tolerance as it has in the past but will demand compliance with the international agreement.

The military attaches, who were accompanied by FDP Lieutenant Colonel Aristides Hassan, thanked the Panamanian officers for the report through Chinese [not further identified] Captain Felipe Chen.

Proposed U.S. Embassy Reduction 'Hostile Action'

PA1110042888 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Luis Manuel Martinez commentary: "With Their Own Venom"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis proposed to the State Department a 40-percent reduction of personnel working in that diplomatic mission, the U.S. diplomatic mission located on Balboa Avenue. This is a new hostile action against Panama. THE WASHINGTON POST journalist Michael Isikoff says once it was known the proposal had been approved by the State Department, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the famous DEA, which is in charge of eradicating drug trafficking and consumption; the FBI; and the U.S. Customs Service protested the measure. Why? The DEA reasserted that its work in Panama is effective and important, and it has the Panama Defense Forces' cooperation. The FBI asserted its activities in Panama provide valuable information to that organization. The customs officials oppose the measure because Panama is still a key point in Latin American trade.

In sum, Ambassador Davis and his efficient assistant, [Deputy Chief of Mission] John Maisto, who is an expert in destabilization—that word sounds like a tongue twister: destabilization. Anyway, certain U.S. journalists think Maisto and the ambassador are playing a scorpion's game. You know a scorpion is an arachnid; it is related to a series of venomous insects, and in the end it sinks its own stinger into its body and dies, poisoned with its own venom. Because all they care about is the creation of a false situation, the Davis-Maisto binomial, duet, or daily double—if we want to talk in racing terms—does not measure the consequences of its own intrigue, which comes back like a boomerang. There it is: Important U.S. organizations or agencies such as the FBI, DEA, and U.S. Customs Service raise their voices and protest in the very heart of Washington against Ambassador Davis' proposals, which are supported by Elliott Abrams at the State Department. They are sinking the scorpion's stinger in their own bodies. Who would have believed it?

Reagan Attacking DEA

PA1010233188 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Oct 88 p 7

["Hard Line" column by Alberto Barrera]

[Excerpt] Panama has always mantained a constant and aggressive battle against drugs, and we have merited public recognition from international organizations such as the DEA for our efforts. Today, through the U.S. Embassy in Panama, Arthur Davis is trying to minimize the many years of our country's efforts against drug trafficking. Davis wants to close down the DEA offices in Panama to follow the ill-fated plans devised by the head of the White House and by a country that is the largest drug consumer.

All the disinformation and economic and psychological attacks on Panama have failed, so now the weapons are aimed at the DEA. The United States cannot have that organization puncturing all the balloons full of lies that the U.S. Government is sending up against the recognition that our Defense Forces have earned for their struggle against drug trafficking.

Ronald Reagan's government—including Davis, Maisto, and the Panamanians who have betrayed their homeland—squirms and feels uncomfortable every time the DEA certifies the just Panamanian struggle against drug trafficking. [passage omitted]

U.S. Envoy Trying To 'Manipulate' Elections
PA0910140688 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 9 Oct 88 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] John Maisto, the evil personage who is an official [deputy chief of mission] of the U.S. Embassy in Panama, is trying to manipulate the popular elections scheduled for May 1989, according to reports received from very reliable political sectors in our capital.

Maisto, political adviser at the U.S. diplomatic mission in Panama, recently met with prominent members of opposition political parties and also attempted to pressure the Democratic Revolutionary Party by establishing guidelines regarding the candidates it should select.

In the past few months, the greatest expert in intrigue that the Reagan administration has at its diplomatic mission in Panama has been promoting meetings with members of various political parties to structure the "electoral apparatus" for 1989. For this purpose, he has at his disposal an extraordinary number of "bags of money" to be distributed among those who follow his instructions.

It was also learned that Maisto's latest meeting was with Guillermo Endara and Jose Salvador Munoz, two prominent members of the Authentic Panamanist Party. His purpose was to get them to persuade Mrs Mireya Moscoso de Arias, widow of the recently deceased Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, to be the opposition parties' candidate for president of the Republic in 1989.

John Maisto, who aspires to be the major puppeteer in Panama's popular elections in May 1989, is acting within the same guidelines that were used in the Philippines 3 years ago to get the opposition movements to support Corazon Aquino.

[The article is accompanied by pictures of Maisto, Endara, Munoz, Mrs Arias, and U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis. Under the picture of Ambassador Davis is a caption that reads: "Always acts under the influence of alcohol."]

U.S. Said Urging Dissidents To Leave
PA0710170288 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Commentary by Luis Manuel Martinez]

[Text] We would like to give you the following phone numbers: Call 87-4707 during the day and 87-5252 at night. Let us now uncover the mystery behind these phone numbers.

The United States' has used its diabolical genius and destructive creativity to continue its escalating campaign of rage against Panama. Yesterday I read an article by Peter Samuel in the NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE [as heard]. In his article, Samuel says a massacre of U.S. Marines and other servicemen stationed in Panama is about to occur and has been ordered by the Panama Defense Forces [FDP]. Peter Samuel shamelessly claims that the Beirut massacre is about to be repeated here in Panama.

The psychological warfare does not end here. For the last 2 months, Panamanians have been leaving for the United States from Howard Air Force Base without any documents whatsoever, even without their visas to enter U.S. territory. One cannot help but think of the long lines of decent people standing in front of the gringo consulates. These people must provide a certification of their bank deposits and of their monthly salaries, blood tests, urine tests, chest x-rays, birth certificates, names of relatives in the United States, and an affidavit guaranteeing the person will not be a public burden to the United States. In the end, however, the consulate always finds a good reason to ask these people to wait and tells them that it cannot give them a response yet—and their visas are almost never granted.

Major Leocadio Matias Jr, chief of psychological operations of the U.S. Southern Command, has created a mechanism that circumvents all of these legal prerequisites. How does the sinister Maj Leocadio Matias' plan work? First, one makes a telephone call to Fort Clayton. The password is: Good morning—or good afternoon—Sergeant Lima. That is L-I-M-A, as in the capital of Peru. Sgt Lima's telephone numbers are 87-4707 and 87-5252. The caller should then say: How do you do, Sgt Lima. I am calling on behalf of Sergeant Crespo, who is outside. Lima then replies: Take a taxi to Fort Clayton immediately. At the fort's entrance, a soldier will pay for the taxi.

Then comes the personal interview. The person seeking help explains that he wants to leave Panama because his life is in serious danger. He is on the brink of being murdered. He is a victim fighting for the empire, a sepoy. He is subservient, on the verge of death, and wants to save his skin.

Lima then asks the visitor for his address and for the number of family members who will accompany him on his trip. This visitor then leaves with his family on the next flight from Howard to the United States. He has not purchased a plane ticket. He has not obtained a visa. He has not done any of the regular legal paperwork. The U.S. Southern Command is responsible for packing and shipping his furniture to Miami.

Among the most conspicuous opposition leaders who have left—people who are deeply responsible for this nation's crisis, their bodies unscarred by bullets or

attacks—are the obese Bosco Vallarino and Ricardo Guardia. They have followed the example of the French Resistance and now have noms de guerre.

What does the U.S. Government gain by sending members of the opposition to the United States from Howard, paying for their expenses, their visas, and their plane tickets? The answer is very simple. The United States wants to increase the number of Panamanians in Miami and to step up its campaign against this country by saying we live under terror, repression, and the violation of human rights. The United States has not been able to achieve this since June of last year, when it looked for a corpse among the wave of white handkerchiefs. Since the FDP is level-headed and handles these street incidents calmly, then the United States must invent exiles. When there are no facts, Uncle Sam has plenty of resources to fabricate events. We end our commentary tonight with a question: Do you need to travel or leave Panama? Call Sgt Lima at 87-4707 or 87-5252 after 1800. This last number is Sgt Lima's home number. He is an important player in the psychological war General Frederick Woerner is waging with the support of the sinister Maj Leocadio Matias Jr. Pay close attention and fear not. Your plane ticket is free, and you will not need a visa.

U.S. Scholarship Contest Criticized

PA1110135688 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 9 Oct 88 p 2-B

[Article by Professor Filiberto Morales: "The CIA and the University of Panama: The Scholarship Bait—Assistance With Strings Attached"]

[Text] 1. The United States wants to snatch away students, who are our wealth, from Panama [subhead]

It requires a great amount of personal, family, and social effort for a student to attend our country's university and get his degree. It also requires an enormous amount of resources. Such efforts should reflect our society's goal of increasing the nation's capabilities for two fundamental tasks:

1. Promoting a holistic and autonomous development.

2. Consolidating national independence.

The structure and operation of our nation's educational system is determined by many factors. Basically they are: our status as a dependent and underdeveloped country, and our unequal internal social and economic relations. It is a fact that very few of the thousands of children who enter our educational system receive a university degree. For example: 6 out of every 100 students who entered 1st grade in 1969 enrolled in the University of Panama 12 years later. Furthermore, only three of these students reached their junior year at the university. The high "dropout" and grade repetition rates have a serious effect on students, particularly those who are in their first or third year. It is literally an "odyssey" for the university student to reach his junior year. The United States throws the bait precisely at that time because it wants to snatch away our wealth, our students.

2. The CIA Carries Out A Systematic Infiltration Program in the University [subhead]

At the University of Panama, at "our university," the following notice has been lavishly distributed since June:

Are you finishing your studies in two years?

Do you want to finish your studies in the United States of America?

Apply to:

Campus Program
Fulbright Scholarship Contest 1988

For more information call:

USIS Tel 271777 Extension 243

Or go to:

Torre Miramar Building
Second Floor

Truthfully, nobody is surprised that the United States Information Service (USIS)—which is directly under the U.S. President and managed by the National Security Council—holds a scholarship contest for our university students so they can finish their studies at U.S. universities because of the inmunity enjoyed by the CIA office in the University of Panama. This contest is really part of a systematic infiltration program by U.S. agencies through several more-or-less covert means.

The "Campus" program, administered by the State Department, is part of the strategy to "capture" our intellectual elite. The Santa Fe report—the "new gospel" that inspired Reagan's Latin American policy—presents it in the following manner and in no uncertain terms:

"A campaign must be initiated to capture the Latin American 'elite' through radio, television, books, articles, pamphlets, plus donations, scholarships, and awards. Such a program will attract intellectuals as they strive for attention and recognition."

The U.S. infiltration strategy at the university is to control the country's future by controlling the minds that are being educated today.

The U.S. economic and psychological war against our country and the threats of military occupation are the prevailing conditions today, and the present U.S. scholarship contest must be placed in this context. The scholarship program's real purpose is to hinder our national and social liberation. The "war to win their

minds" through education is essential. That is why, in the midst of their aggression, the "Campus" scholarship program—aimed at "capturing" the Panamanian university students' minds—has been exempted from the measures taken against Panama by the Reagan administration's special powers act of 8 April 1988.

If we do not block their strategy of controlling our nation's future through the control of our students' minds, our national liberation plan will suffer a predictable defeat.

The aim of the "Campus" scholarship program is for us to give them our Panamanian youth—who have the immediate future of the fatherland in their hands—when, with much effort, they have reached their junior year. They will then infuse in our students' minds the concepts, values, aspirations, behavior, and lifestyles needed by the United States to keep our country under its domination after the year 2000.

Note: Is there any University of Panama professor working with U.S. officials on this program?

Campaign for 1989 Elections Formally Begins

PA0710194488 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1453 GMT on 7 October carries a live 30-minute ceremony from the Luis Carlos Noriega Room at the Electoral Tribunal building in Panama City where Electoral Tribunal President Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez formally announces Decree No 44 of 7 October 1988, which formally initiates the electoral process that will conclude on 7 May 1989 with the election in Panama of president, vice president, legislators, councilmen, and corregimiento representatives.

The following political party representatives are reported to be attending the ceremony: Rodolfo Chiari of the Liberal Party; Carlos Duque of the Democratic Revolutionary Party; Alfredo Ramirez of the National Republican Liberal Movement; Jose Antonio Alessandria of the Labor Party; Luis Gaspar Suarez of the Revolutionary Panamenist Party; Arnulfo Escalona of the Authentic Liberal Party; and Leopoldo Alguero of the Republican Party. According to the announcer, "Ricardo Arias Calderon of the Christian Democratic Party has not yet arrived." No mention is made of a representative of the Authentic Panamenist Party being present.

The ceremony begins with an opening statement by Magistrate Pulice de Rodriguez, who welcomes "the representatives of all the political parties, Electoral Tribunal magistrates, journalists, and all those attending the ceremony." Pulice de Rodriguez says: "Today we are issuing Decree No 44 of 7 October 1988, by means of which we will initiate the electoral process leading up to the 7 May 1989 elections." She adds: "Today we will also present Resolution No 872 to the Authentic Liberal Party, which has met all the requirements and is now a legally registered party. It will have the same opportunities as other parties in our country."

Pulice de Rodriguez continues: "We must also announce that yesterday the People's Party turned in all the required documents to apply for legal status. We hope it will meet all the legal requirements so that we can soon issue a resolution recognizing them as a political party."

Following Pulice de Rodriguez's statements, Electoral Tribunal Secretary General Carlos Bonilla reads Decree No 44 of 7 October 1988 calling for the 7 May 1989 elections; declaring the opening of the electoral process; and announcing the electoral calendar, which includes a 7 February 1989 deadline for each political party to present its list of candidates and for all public employees who are running for public office to resign their positions in order to qualify to stand for election.

The ceremony ends when Magistrate Luis Carlos Chen presents to Arnulfo Escalona of the Authentic Liberal Party Electoral Tribunal Resoultion No 872, which grants legal status to the Authentic Liberal Party.

Lakas Rumored PRD Presidential Candidate

PA1110204088 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 9 Oct 88 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Rumors have been circulating in important sectors within the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]—sectors considered to have great influence in decisionmaking and on public opinion—to the effect that Demetrio Basilio Lakas will be the presidential candidate that the party, the largest in the country, will select at its national convention in mid-February 1989.

Eng Demetrio Basilio Lakas, a distinguished and active personage and a founding member of the PRD, occupied the Presidency of the Republic in 1969 as a member of the Provisional Government Junta, and in 1972 he became constitutional president by the will of the majority of the members of the National Constituent Assembly, made up of the honorable corregimiento representatives of the people's government. His constitutional mandate ended in 1977, and he left office with the blessing and esteem of the citizenry because of his virtuous qualities and charming manner.

Over the past 11 years, Demetrio Basilio Lakas has remained active in his profession. He has provided valuable cooperation and advice to the national government and has helped to strengthen the ideals of Torrijism, with which he is identified because of the close links that he has always maintained with General Torrijos and the Panama Defense Forces.

PRD President Comments

PA1110032388 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Interview with Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) President Carlos Duque by unidentified reporter in Panama City; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Duque] All PRD members have a right to aspire to be presidential candidates for the upcoming elections.

Former Panamanian President Demetrio Basilio Lakas, our friend and PRD follower, is a man who has all the necessary qualities to be a PRD presidential candidate. He is a PRD member, he is a nationalist, and, above all, he is a true Torrijist.

Within our party, there are many figures who deserve to aspire to be presidential candidates.

[Reporter] Is the PRD trying to pursue the old goals of Torrijism through the possible nomination of Engineer Lakas?

[Duque] The PRD continues linked to the principles of Torrijism. Our party has a Torrijist ideology and our goals run parallel to the things for which Torrijism struggled in Panama.

Cabrera Comments on USSR Treaty Adherence

PA0910225688 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 9 Oct 88 p 12-B

[Text] Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera has vigorously denied a bulletin issued by the U.S. Embassy in Panama and said Panama repudiates the manipulative and ill-intentioned manner in which U.S. State Department officials reported the USSR's adherence to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty, with the bulletin's insinuation that the USSR would accept U.S. intervention in Panama.

The deputy minister said the opposite is true; Soviet support for the protocol, as with the support of others, strengthens the principle that the "defense sites" temporarily assigned by Panama to the United States are to be used exclusively for the fulfillment of treaty obligations, and not serve as beachheads that compromise Panamanian sovereignty and self-determination or as springboards for aggression against other area nations or for interfering in their internal affairs. This was the reason Panama had worked so hard to get as many nations as possible to support the protocol, he said. In light of the misleading U.S. statement, it should be said that, as everyone knows, U.S. threats of intervention have never depended on the alleged support of other powers, as U.S. State Department spokesmen have tried to insinuate, the deputy minister added.

The Panamanian decision to always reject intervention is based on the people's patriotic dignity, on respect for the universal principle of nonintervention, on other rules of international law, and on Latin American solidarity.

Panama will continue to invite other nations to give their support to the neutrality protocol and is very grateful to those that have already done so.

People's Party Praises USSR

PA0710205688 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The People's Party has praised the USSR's decision to sign the Panama Canal neutrality protocol, saying it is an important act of solidarity with our country. The party feels that Panama's foreign policy should be more aggressive, considering the levels reached by the U.S. aggression against Panama. The People's Party added that a Panamanian diplomatic mission should meet with the Soviet Government as soon as possible to discuss the U.S.-Panama Canal situation and the eventual establishment of Panama-USSR relations.

Human Rights Committee Representative Arrested

PA0810160688 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The Panamanian Human Rights Committee issued a communique today reporting the arrest of Carlos Fernando Alfaro Hart as he was about to board an Eastern Airlines flight to Miami. Carlos Fernando Alfaro Hart was arrested by state security agents who did not present any charges or orders from the appropriate authorities.

Alfaro Hart is a member of the National Civic Crusade and is the organization's liaison official with the Human Rights Committee in New York, where he has lived since 1985. The communique stated that the committee has been trying since yesterday to contact the appropriate authorities but has so far been unsuccessful in obtaining official acknowledgement of his arrest. The press communique added that a writ of habeas corpus has been filed on Hart's behalf.

State Security Arrests AFP Photographer

PA0910041988 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0340 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Panama City, 8 Oct (DPA)—Panamanian state security personnel today arrested Jose Angel Murrilo, photographer for AFP and the New York magazine SIGMA, his family reported to DPA.

Jose Angel Murillo, a Panamanian, was detained this morning. His family added that there has been no news as to his whereabouts or the reason for his arrest.

The photographer had met with certain difficulties with state security personnel while trying to cover certain public events attended by high-level government officials.

On Friday, he was not allowed access to the opening of the second agricultural-military fair at the Rio Hato base, where there were government officials as well as General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the Panama Defense Forces.

Photographer Released

PA1210031588 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2132 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Panama City, 11 Oct (DPA)—Panamanian authorities today released AFP photographer Jose Angel Murillo, who had been held under investigation since last Saturday at Modelo Jail.

Prior to his arrest, Panamanian citizen Murillo—who is also a photographer for SIGMA magazine of New York—had been involved in several incidents with state security agents who expelled him from several Panamanian military installations where he had gone to take pictures.

The reasons why the Panamanian authorities arrested him are still unknown.

Minister on Civic Groups Decree, New Newspaper

PA0810164088 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Report on interview with Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon on 7 October; place not given]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon spoke to RPC Television today about Decree No 26, which regulates the formation of civic organizations in Panama, and the publication of the new newspaper HOY.

[Begin recording] [Chiari] What we did was to give a 6-month extension so that the associations can make the necessary changes in accordance with the executive decree.

[Reporter] Nevertheless, the associations say that this is not what they seek. They want Decree No 26 to be repealed. Is this possible?

[Chiari] Well, some of those associations do everything but what their bylaws establish. They have to act in accordance with their bylaws. For example, if someone sets up shop to sell clothes, he has to sell clothes. He cannot sell clothes and at the same time be involved in politics, as is the case with many of these associations.

[Reporter] How safe are the funds that these organizations have collected for various purposes?

[Chiari] That money has not been touched. That has not been mentioned. Those funds are under the control of boards of trustees or directors of the civic associations. We have absolutely nothing to do with the funds.

[Reporter] Turning to another topic, what is the status of the newspaper HOY?

[Chiari] Those connected with the newspaper have yet to fulfill the legal requirements for publication.

[Reporter] What possibilities exist for this to occur?

[Chiari] As soon as they comply with the requirements, we will grant approval. [end recording]

Japanese To Invest $5 Million in Fishing Project

PA1010184288 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 10 Oct 88 p 2

[Summary] A Japanese consortium will invest $5 million to develop small-scale fishing in Colon, thereby providing jobs for 600 people in the area. This announcement was made on Wednesday by Japanese Captain Yukinobo Takafuji [not further identified] at a meeting held in the office of David Heres, governor of Colon Province. The meeting was also attended by District Mayor Juan Fidel Macias; Manuel Urriola of the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry; Mitzi de Medina, coordinator for Fishing Development in Colon Province; Ricardo Leal, director of the Small-Scale Fishing Project; and Omayra Hepburn, director of the Commerce Ministry in Colon.

Argentina

Caputo Comments on Falklands Possible Talks

PY1110230788 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1717 GMT 11 Oct 88

[By Daniel Santoro; quotation marks as received]

[Text] The government is willing "to pay any political price" to break the deadlock in the Malvinas Islands conflict "except a compromise casting doubts on Argentina's sovereign rights" on the islands. This assertion is the basis for the resumption of the "nonpapers" (unofficial documents) exchange that is being conducted with U.S. mediation.

Highly reliable sources said that "dramatic changes are not to be expected" in the negotiations over the South Atlantic islands, but added that there is a possibility of resuming negotiations with London, which have been interrupted since the 1982 war, before the end of the summer, as part of the "step-by-step" restoration of bilateral relations.

Caputo's statement during his visit to Buenos Aires over the weekend contains a message" addressed to Great Britain, which also serves to prepare Argentina's public opinion for the possibility of "progress in negotiations, but not on the issues."

The "slight possibility" of progress in the conflict with Great Britain began when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited the country last August and delivered to Foreign Minister Caputo a new British "nonpaper" on negotiations over the islands, the first since the British "Fire Focus" maneuvers on the islands last March.

The resumption of U.S. mediation comes after Shultz held three meetings with Caputo at the Crystal Palace in New York.

What is the U.S. role in this conflict? Asked about the matter, official congressional circles ruled out the possibility that Ronald Reagan's government was promoting a solution to the South Atlantic conflict similar to the ones in Afghanistan or Angola "because it is not an East-West problem but a North-South one."

There is no doubt that the Americans are trying to reduce tensions in this part of the world, but "there is only a very slight possibility" that they are intervening as they did in other regional conflicts after the reduction of world tensions that followed the elimination of intermediate-range missiles by the superpowers last year.

"The Americans are only mediating," government sources said.

Despite the reluctance to speak about the matter, Foreign Ministry sources, asked if the possible change in the status of the conflict includes a unilateral delcaration of a "legal" end of hostilities, said the Foreign Ministry issued a communique on 10 December 1986 saying that Argentina was willing to do that if London accepted the UN resolutions on the matter.

It is difficult to believe that Margaret Thatcher's government will agree to resume the dialogue on the UN resolutions at a time the UN Assembly is presided over by an Argentine. The last try at negotiations was the unsuccessful 1984 Bern meeting.

The question, however, is whether the British Government would agree to negotiate on the basis of the last two UN resolutions, which urge the resumption of negotiations on "all aspects pertaining to the future" of the islands, a formula that implicitly includes the prickly issue of sovereignty.

Caputo has not ruled out the possibility of presiding over the debate on the Malvinas Islands that is scheduled for the end of November. However, the foreign minister is expected to leave the presidency and sit with the Argentine delegation for ethical reasons. Nevertheless, the political price the British have been paying since 1982 will be greater this year, even if Caputo temporarily leaves the presidency.

At the time the diplomatic scenario for the debate on the Malvinas Island this year is being set, both countries are preparing their best weapons to try to change last year's vote, which favored Argentina, 114 votes to 5 with 36 asbstentions.

Caputo is conscious that after 5 years without results he will have to do something to resume negotiations with London this year—just as he did over the Beagle conflict with Chile—because no important diplomatic initiatives will be possible during the national electoral campaign next year.

Returns to UN, More Comments

PY1110235088 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1120 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has returned to the United States to continue his task as president of the UN General Assembly. Yesterday he reaffirmed here his optimism regarding the possibility of "ending the current paralysis" on the Malvinas issue, although he declined to give additional details on the negotiations he is carrying out on this matter.

"The things that can be achieved are very insignificant," Caputo explained. He added, however, that although "the distance between zero and one is minimal, we can also say that it is infinite, because it is always very difficult to take the first step."

When reporters at Ezeiza Airport asked him to be more specific, Caputo stated: "I have to be this way. I do not want to give additional details because people can be disappointed when we say that something sensational is about to take place, and that something never happens."

He added that during his brief stay in the country "I could have avoided mentioning this issue, but I thought that if there was some movement in such a deadlocked matter, it would be important to share it with the people."

Caputo has returned to New York to continue his task as President of the UN General Assembly, although he will return to the country by the end of this month to accompany President Raul Alfonsin to the meeting of presidents of the "Group of Eight," which will be held in Punta del Este.

Asked about remarks made by Deputy Jose Manzano (Justicialist Party), who stated that the Argentine embassy in Chile "flirted" with Pinochet's regime during the plebiscite, Caputo stated: "I think Justicialist Party Candidate (Carlos Menem) was even more ambiguous, because he sent a note of congratulations to the no-vote, and another to the yes-option. Menem apparently is for both," he added.

Regarding the lengthy meeting held with President Alfonsin over the past weekend, Caputo stated that he briefed the president on his action at the United Nations. He added that he also assessed with the president "ideas that are still classified regarding initiatives we can take within the next few days at the UN General Assembly."

He added that the Malvinas issue and the domestic political situation are among the subjects he discussed with President Alfonsin.

Caputo concluded by expressing his satisfaction that "Argentina is chairing the UN General Assembly in the most positive year since the end of World War II: the year when the inertia of the cold war is being broken."

Elections Reportedly Planned for 14 May 1989

PY1210014488 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (NA)—Tonight, a high-ranking government source confirmed that the national elections will be held on 14 May 1989, and that President Raul Alfonsin will officially announce this decision "this week."

The source said that the report issued by NA yesterday stating that Alfonsin will announce the date of the elections in a message on a national television and radio network "is totally correct."

However, the source said that it did not know if the president will deliver his message the day after tomorrow, since "that is only the president's decision."

The source also confirmed that before the presidential message is delivered, the executive branch will pass a decree setting elections for 14 May 1989.

The source said that according to the current system, on that date citizens will elect the president, vice president, some deputies, and a Buenos Aires Province senator.

The source said that President Alfonsin will sign the decree before he delivers a message to the nation on this important subject.

[Passage indistinct] this noon that "it has not been decided," by the president.

In conclusion, the source said that "the president alone chose" the date of 14 May, while the Interior Ministry only suggested that the month of May "is the best month" for holding elections.

Army Sets Guidelines for Intelligence Work

PY1110195888 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1216 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 October (DYN)—The Army set the military intelligence guidelines that lawmakers will analyze when drawing up the supplementary laws to the defense law.

The information was reported today by the newspaper EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL, which points out that the Army thinks that the National Intelligence Center (CNI) is the nation's top intelligence organization, that its functions should be distinguished from those of the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE), and that the responsibility of these organizations for national intelligence strategy and military intelligence must be clearly established.

The report says that the Army should participate in a joint military intelligence system to help the joint staff in all necessary aspects of strategic planning.

Regarding the control of those activities by congress, the Army thinks that congress must be well aware of the intelligence activities performed by the national system to assure compliance with constitutional articles and laws.

The Army advocates a relation with congress exclusively involving top-ranking national intelligence officials, of the same level as congressmen. Relations with congress should deal with the performance of the system and not with isolated parts of it.

The Army adds that, for security reasons, it is advisable to designate a congressional intelligence commission made up of a limited number of senators and deputies. This commission will be in charge of receiving and handling the information.

The Army also asks that the concept of state secret be legally determined in order to establish preventive measures and to punish those who violate it.

The Army proposes the adoption of a single system of classification and evaluation of documents by the public sector. It also requests penal classification for related crimes.

The Army maintains that a military secret must be cosnidered a state secret, adding that both should be given the same treatment without precluding specific additional regulations.

The Army finally maintains that cases involving military institutions and personnel should be resolved on the basis of the military code, in compliance with the general principles of the law on state secrets.

Device Explodes; Military Man Reportedly Arrested
PY1110133188 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Cordoba, 11 Oct (NA)—In today's issue, the morning newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR reports that a militaryman, who is presumably a member of the Army, has reportedly been arrested because of his involvement in a terrorist incident.

The newspaper reports that the arrested person is named Carlos Ferreira, whose rank and post have not been revealed, and that he was involved in planting a low powered explosive device in a private house.

The incident occurred yesterday at 0500 [0800 GMT] at the home of Miguel Angel Molex, located at 4151 Lagunilla Street in the Ameghino Sur District. The explosion of the device, of military origin, broke windows and cracked some plaster of a garage.

The provincial police immediately began an investigation and arrested Carlos Ferreira, reportedly a member of the Army, according to the newspaper.

Cordoba Shoe Industry Union Target of Attack
PY1010023988 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1742 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 9 Oct (DYN)—A small home-made bomb exploded at dawn today at the headquarters of the Shoe Industry Workers Union, in this city, causing small material damages.

The bomb, made with black gunpowder, was planted at 0330 on the windowsill of the building located on 2157 Tucuman Street in Barrio Alta, Cordoba, where the bomb interrupted union functions. This union is headed by Miguel Montero.

The explosion caused some panic near the area, but it was soon discovered that the blast only shattered windows. No casualties were reported. [passage omitted]

Extradition Treaty Signed With Australia
PY0710111888 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1843 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM)—This afternoon Ambassador Susana Ruiz Cerutti, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, signed an extradition treaty with Australia's Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen.

During the ceremony, which was held at the San Martin Palace Green Room, the two officials signed a document obliging each country to extradite all people who have to be submitted to a criminal court or to comply with a sentence.

The treaty specifies the crimes considered valid for extradition. Political crimes are expressly excluded from the treaty. Crimes dealing with racial, religious, or nationality matters, or crimes to be tried exclusively by military courts, are not eligible for extradition either.

Extradition may also be denied if the person to be extradited is a citizen of the country requested to grant the extradition, if the country requested to grant extradition has jurisdiction over the matter, or if the penalty of capital punishment exists in the country requesting extradition.

After signing the treaty, the two officials emphasized the modern principles that inspired the document, and pointed out that its implementation will facilitate judicial cooperation between the two countries and will help eradicate and prevent crime in general.

Bolivia

'Concern' Over Decision To Delay Debt Talks
PY0810141488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1931 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (EFE)—Today Bolivian Finance Minister Ramiro Cabezas expressed his concern over the Bolivian bilateral creditors' decision to postpone a meeting scheduled for this month at the Paris Club to resolve a debt of more than $2 billion.

The meeting has been anticipated with great interest by the Bolivian Government because forgiving the debt interest was to have been proposed to the creditor countries, in addition to an attempt to renegotiate the principal for a 40-year period.

Bolivia's main bilateral creditors are Brazil, Argentina, the United States, Japan, and some European countries.

Cabezas stated that his government was informed about the meeting's postponement until November 1988, a situation he termed as "absolutely unfavorable."

Cabezas explained to the press that unless Bolivia hold talks with its bilateral creditors, the government has no way of knowing precisely the available resources to cover current state expenditures.

"Only after meeting with its bilateral creditors will the government know whether to assign resources for the payment of the foreign debt or whether it can channel them for better use," Cabezas stated.

In 1988, Bolivia will earmark more than 40 percent of the value of its exports—estimated at $500 million—for the payments of its bilateral foreign debt and other debts to international organizations. With the international banks Bolivia is negotiating a system of purchasing part of its debt at 11 percent of its value.

U.S. Demand for Coca Reduction 'Excessive'

PY1110114888 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Alternative Development Under Secretary Anibal Aguilar has said that the U.S. demand to reduce by 70 percent the coca plantations in exchange for U.S. aid is excessive. Aguilar also reported that the Bolivian Government has tried to make the U.S. Congress understand that it is impossible to meet the U.S. demands.

Aguilar said that some U.S. officials have already seen that Bolivian peasants have to be given economic alternatives.

The alternative development under secretary made this statement following a newspaper report that the coca eradication project is failing because of the U.S. demands. This report stated that 4 percent of the coca fields in the Chapare region were eradicated over an 11-month period, while the U.S. Government is demanding the eradication of 70 percent of the plantations.

[Begin Aguilar recording] From that point of view, the 70 percent concept is being reviewed and modified.

We believe that the credit program for nearly $17.5 million that is beginning to be disbursed and the action undertaken in Villanueva, Senda B, and in other areas in the Chapare region demonstrate that coordination between coca eradication, substitution, and development is a feasible strategy.

Therefore, from that point of view, we think that the headline that appeared on the newspaper last Sunday is not appropriate. [end recording]

Aguilar said that the coca substitution policy cannot be referred to as a failure, especially since more aid is being received for these programs from the United States. He said that the task of his under secretariat will be more successful and feasible as long as there is greater coordination between coca eradication, substitution, and development.

[Begin Aguilar recording] We think that it is rather successful. The growing cooperation we are receiving and the increase in contributions demonstrate that the program is a success. [end recording]

American Navies Support Sea Outlet Cause

PY0710163588 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Oct 88 p 1

[Excerpts] The navies of countries that make up the Inter-American Naval Telecommunications Network yesterday reaffirmed their solidarity and support for Bolivia's demand for a maritime coast.

This expression of support and solidarity with the Bolivian cause is added to the words of praise concerning the efficiency and professionalism of the Bolivian Navy, whose personnel's capabilities are comparable to those of their American counterparts.

These points are the most important aspects of the results obtained after 5 days of deliberations of the Ninth Conference of the Inter-American Naval Communications Network, which met in Bolivia. This meeting concluded solemnly last night at the Naval Club installations in Calacoto.

Bolivian Navy Commander Admiral Douglas Estremadoiro concluded the meeting expressing Bolivia's gratitude to the delegations of American navies which, in addition to the international expressions of solidarity, have expressed their support for a useful and sovereign Bolivian outlet to the sea. [passage omitted]

According to Navy Captain Alvarez Delgado, the Bolivian Navy, hosting the conference, will be incorporated by June 1989 into the most advanced communications media. This action will place the Bolivian Navy at the same level of those considered developed. He added that the affection and seriousness that characterizes the behavior and efficiency of the Bolivian Navy has allowed Corvette Captain Jose Pedro Torrico Camacho to be appointed under secretary of the Telecommunications Network for the 1988-89 period, a rank that is second in authority in the organization at the American level. "This is a proud moment for our country," he said.

Torrico's post has allowed the Bolivian Navy to receive the appropriate equipment for direct interconnection with the rest of the continent. "Undoubtedly, we are experiencing a period of vital importance for the development of our institution," he added.

Bedregal Briefs President on Visit to UN

PY0810135688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1935 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] La Paz, 7 Oct (EFE)—According to Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, the Bolivian Government has decided to upgrade its representations in Egypt and Cuba from consulates to embassies in an attempt to increase its bilateral cooperation with those countries.

The foreign minister held a news conference after briefing President Victor Paz Estenssoro on the results of the 40th UN General Assembly and his contacts with other delegations at the United Nations.

Bedregal said Bolivia maintains friendly relations and has established mutual cooperation with Egypt and Cuba, particularly the latter, because Cuba has become the country that grants the largest economic and technical assistance to Bolivian children programs.

Bedregal said Bolivia asked the international community to support the country's efforts to obtain a sea outlet and to increase their cooperation with the government's efforts in its fight against drug trafficking.

Bedregal confirmed that the United States has approved an additional $25 million for the implementtion of a 3-year plan to fight drug trafficking.

Bedregal added that the foreign ministers of Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia—countries that plan to build a railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean—com mitted their support to the railway project beginning in 1989.

Visiting PRC Official Says Relations 'Positive'

PY1110030088 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice president of the [PRC] National People's Congress [NPC] Permanent Committee, said that the PRC and Bolivia share a common interest for a better future.

This morning Bainqen visited Julio Garret Ayllon, Congress president and vice president of the Republic, as well as the president of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Bainqen said he was very pleased to visit Bolivia and that he finds that the two countries, which both respect the wish of the majority of their people, have a sincere objective for a better future. He said he is very happy with the affectionate reception he received here and at observing that the Bolivian system of freedom benefits the people and allows pluralistic participation.

The Bolivian officials said that the presence of the NPC vice chairman is very meaningful. They say his visit is a response to the several trips made by Bolivian delegations to the PRC, where they expressed their opinions and promoted interest in a democratic system.

The presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate said that this visit will strengthen relations between the two countries.

Bainqen said that after approximately 3 years of having established diplomatic relations between the two countries, the overall balance is positive, mainly because the exchange of ideas has strengthened a position which will certainly bring mutual benefits to the two countries.

Brazil

Report on Talks Between Sarney, Lusinchi

PY1110172788 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 88 p 3

[Excerpt] President Jose Sarney yesterday went to Santarem airport (Para) to bid farewell to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Lusinchi, who stayed for more than 24 hours in Brazil, visited Sao Luis, Maranhao State, and Porto Trombetas in Oriximina District, Para State. Lusinchi became enthusiastic over the technology used by the Rio do Norte Mining Company to exploit bauxite, and he wants to adopt this technology in a project in the Orinoco River region. This technology includes methods to recover the soil.

The talks between the two presidents did not change the level of bilateral trade. Currently, Venezuelan imports from Brazil total 2.4 million tons of bauxite per year worth $67.4 million (26.1 billion cruzados at the official exchange), which represents 40 percent of the Porto Trombetas production.

Lusinchi plans to implement a project to exploit bauxite by using a technology similar to that of Porto Trombetas, especially as it concerns enviromental protection. In Porto Trombetas, the Rio do Norte Mining Company is undertaking a pilot project to recover the soil and to wash bauxite without polluting the environment.

During a meeting in Santarem, Sarney and Lusinchi laid the groundwork for joint Latin American action in the fields of science and technology, which will be analyzed at the presidential summit of the Group of Eight to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 26-28 October.

This information was reported in Brasilia by Luis Felipe Seixas Correa, the special adviser for international affairs of the Presidency, after Sarney's return. According to Seixas Correa, the objective is to join the efforts of all Latin American countries in order to design a common policy in the fields of science and technology. This proposal was made by President Sarney at the presidential summit of the Group of Eight in Acapulco last year.

Seixas Correa also said that the meeting between Sarney and Lusinchi was informal and that, therefore, no agreement was signed and no communique was released to the press.

Sarney and Lusinchi discussed several issues, such as the Latin American foreign debt. On Saturday night, they went on a trip on the Trombetas River. [passage omitted]

Sarney Removes Ceiling on Computer Imports

PY0910010088 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 88 p B-7

[Text] President Sarney has signed a resolution removing the $800-million ceiling previously established on imports of computer-related goods this year.

For this year only, those imports will no longer have a ceiling, although they will still be subject to SEI [Special Secretariat for Computer Science] and CACEX [Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department] requirements for analyzing import requests.

The resolution released by the Planalto Palace is also signed by Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega, Planning Minister Joao Batista de Abreu, and Science and Technology Minister Ralph Biasi. However, the copies of this resolution distributed by the Planalto Palace are signed only by Minister Nobrega and Minister Abreu.

Reports on Activities of Soviet Delegations

Changes in USSR Discussed

PY1010212188 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 88 p 12

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union places human interests and mankind's survival above class interests, and this change explains Moscow's new peace initiatives. This remark was made by Vicktor Volskiy, director of the Latin American Institute of the Soviet Academny of Sciences, who participated in this week's international seminar on perestroyka. The event was sponsored by USP [Sao Paulo University] and CEBRADE (Democratic Brazil Center).

Without peace and life, there can be no revolution, observed Volskiy, who contended that the class struggle will continue, despite the fact that peace between the major powers and peaceful coexistence of ideologies transcend that struggle.

Volskiy said that to ensure world peace, which is fundamental, the United States and the USSR joined in "a marriage of convenience" intended to promote disarmament and erase sources of tension that could flare up into full blown war. "There is no love between the two countries, but there are no conflicts either," the Latin American Institute director said. He pointed out that the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl reinforced the pro-disarmament argument in the Kremlim. The Soviet professor also pointed out that the new philosophy defended by Gorbachev does not just apply to disarmament. According to Volskiy, the USSR has abandoned the idea that socialist revolutions should be exported to other countries. He said: "We do want to see socialism win all over the world, but we have to admit that revolution cannot be effectively exported. "

As he recalled Lenin, the father of the Soviet state, Volskiy observed that because it can be financed, only counterrevolution can be exported. He put it this way: "The revolution cannot be financed because it exists in people's minds, and it will only happen when the idea is ripe."

In an interview with O ESTADO, Volskiy revealed that trade between Brazil and the Soviet Union has begun to increase. He mentioned the presence of Brazilian enterprises in the USSR, manufacturing blue jeans, instant coffee, and orange juice. He then recalled that a Soviet apple juice company is operating in Rio de Janeiro. "It is a matter of promoting understanding among people through juice drinking," he joked.

In the last day of the seminar in Rio de Janeiro, Sergei Mikoyan, director of the Latin America magazine of the Soviet Acadeny of Sciences, affirmed that in promoting perestroyka, the Soviet Union is not turning toward capitalism.

He observed: "Certainly my words will sadden Western Sovietologists who visualize perestroyka as a surrender to the capitalist system." He added that there are many people in the Soviet Union who hold the same notion. In a critical tone, he said, "those people cannot change a way of thinking that was shaped in the Stalin era."

Mikoyan took offense when a seminar participant asked him to compare the Soviet regime with the Pinochet regime. He responded: "The wholesome nature of our society is made obvious by the fact that it is not frightened by self-criticism." He also denied that the Soviet Union's sagging economy has prompted it to take the initiative in proposing disarmament.

In the opinion of Tiit Made, economic adviser to the government of the Republic of Estonia, a major problem in the USSR is the low productivity of workers. He said: "Our workers' productivity is just 45 percent that of U.S. workers." He cited a study made in Austria showing that if the Soviet Union maintains that rate of development, by the end of this century its economic strength will be comparable to that of the PRC or India.

Railroad Agreement Signed

PY1110132388 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 88 p 14

[Text] Brasilia—The Soviet Government will definitely participate in the construction of the Transnortheastern Railroad, across Pernambuco and Ceara States, that will be connected with the so-called San Francisco River Grand Corridor. Late last month, Transport Minister Jose Reinaldo Tavares and Soviet Transport Construction Minister Vladimir Arkadyevich Brezhnev signed a protocol committing the Soviet Union to send a group of railroad construction experts to Brazil. This group, together with Brazilian experts, will conduct feasibility studies for the contruction of the Transnortheastern Railroad, to begin early in 1989.

Minister Tavares explained that this study will encompass work planning, equipment and materials supply, construction and buildings, technology transfer, and other services. The Soviets will also participate in other railroad construction projects in Brazil, the North-South and East-West railroads among them.

Joint Venture Planned

PY1110130388 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 88 p 15

[Text] Curitiba—Another step has been taken in the creation of a joint venture [preceding two words in English] between Schause S.A. Industria Mecanica e Eletronica and a Soviet enterprise with the objective of manufacturing the Escriba telex machine, which has been develop by the Curitiba enterprise. A delegation of six Russian experts in computer science visited the enterprise to obtain knowledge of the production process.

Donald Schause, technical director of the Schause enterprise, has stated that the first contact was made last year during a communications equipment show in Geneva. For 8 months now a representative of the company has been in Moscow and the possibilities for creating the joint venture are good, mainly because draw back [preceding two words in English] can be used for our exports.

According to Schause, the enterprise's sales amounted to $9 million last year and that it expects sales to increase to $14 million this year on the basis of the success of the Escriba machine.

Boris Batalov, director of the Automatization Projects Department of the Soviet Union and head of the Russian delegation, has stated that the members of his delegation are very impressed with the country's advanced technology. "We have visited two universities, a research center, and the Cobra enterprise, and we are very interested in technical and scientific exchange between the two countries," Batalov said.

But, he continued, with the details that we have to have, Brazilian computer equipment costs more than equipment produced in the United States. According to Schause, this situation can be overcome through agreements to import Russian products.

Army Building Electronic Warfare Center

PY1010163988 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 88 p 9

[By Zenaide Azeredo]

[Excerpts] Brasilia—The tactics of modern battles, the so-called electronic warfare, will figure in the manuals and training courses of Army captains, lieutenants, and sergeants as of 1989. But on 15 November, Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves will dedicate the Electronic Warfare Instruction Center [Centro de Instrucao de Guerra Eletronica—CIGE], which the military boastfully calls "the largest military complex in South America."

The planning of the CIGE, which occupies an extensive area between the satellite city of Sobradinho and Brasilia, started in 1983 after Argentina was defeated in the Malvinas War. Brazilian strategists on that occasion confirmed the need to implement courses and install equipment in Brazil that would prevent a country with advanced technology, such as England, from winning a battle with the use of electronic equipment, in other words, by interfering with communications and other electronic installations of the enemy. [passage omitted]

In addition to the CIGE, which will train specialized personnel in electronic warfare with courses that will last from 20 to 22 weeks, the Army is also beginning to work with the industrial sector so that Brazil will not make the same error as its neighbor by participating in a conflict without being prepared for electronic warfare. Some firms can already supply the Army with sophisticated electronic equipment. According to unofficial information, Engetronica, a subsidiary of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], a traditional manufacturer of combat vehicles, is one of the enterprises that will supply equipment. Meanwhile, until Brazilian industry is capable of producing the most modern equipment for electronic warfare and counterwarfare, the international market will continue to be the largest source of supply for Brazil. The CIGE is being fitted with equipment from the United States and the FRG, and the future instructors and monitors are being trained in those countries. [passage omitted]

Agreement for Geostationary Orbit Signed

PY0910224788 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 88 p 18

[By Assis Moreira]

[Excerpts] Geneva—Brazil obtained a piece of sky by an international agreement signed here yesterday. It has obtained a space zone located between 60.1 and 70 degrees west. Brazil plans to launch three telecommunications satellites in this space between 1988 and 1992—if Brazilian finances improve, of course. Certain important events sometimes take place amid great discretion. This was the case of the agreement signed with the International Telecommunications Union, by which 16 countries guaranteed their access to a geostationary orbit for a satellite, thus assuring internal telecommunications services. [passage omitted]

Brazil already has a fixed services satellite, the so-called SBTS-A1, and it plans to launch three others. Since Brazil is a country located in the equatorial zone, it needs them to cover national needs from different positions.

If God is Brazilian, there will be three national satellites in space by 1992.

Embraer To Enter Southeast Asia Market

PY0710123288 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 88 p 34

[Text] San Jose dos Campos—Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] is preparing to compete in Southeast Asia where the market for regional air transportation is growing faster than anywhere else in the world. This market is growing by over 30 percent in Southeast Asia, as opposed to 18 percent in the United States, 10 percent in Europe, and 6 percent in Latin America.

Embraer's new thrust has been on the boards for a long time and is considered "a state secret." No one is making any official comment on the issue, but the company has great hopes for success. Embraer wants to expand after entering the difficult U.S. market in the late 1970's and consolidating its significant position in the European markets. Embraer's trump card is the twin turbo-prop engined 30-seat Brasilia passenger plane, which was first launched 4 years ago and quickly conquered Europe and the United States. Embraer can also offer the 19-seat CBA-123, a twin turbo engine plane that will be ready for the market in 1991, or the Advance, a 50-seat version of the Brasilia.

Embraer's latest project is the CBA-123 plane, currently in the parts manufacturing stage. Drawings have already been submitted to the manufacturing department for the assembly of the first of three prototypes required by the program. This plane will not have competitors in the international arena if speed, safety, comfort, quietness, and revolutionary looks are compared. It should cost approximately $4.2 million, as opposed to the $6.5 million for the 30-seat Brasilia passenger plane.

Aug Industrial Production at 15-Month High

PY0710111988 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Summary] Today the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IBGE, reported that overall industrial production in August was the highest in 15 months. In August the industrial production rate increased by 7.2 percent.

Chile

Merino Says Pinochet Cannot Be 1989 Candidate

PY1210011588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2329 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE)—Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Navy commander in chief and Government Junta member, today said that General Augusto Pinochet cannot be a 1989 presidential candidate. Merino also said he opposes changing the Constitution, as requested by the opposition.

Merino made these remarks after a meeting of the Government Junta, a body that has exercised legislative power since the National Congress was closed after the coup d'etat on 11 September 1973.

The 16-party Command for the No-Vote, which won the plebiscite with 54.68 percent of the votes, has called for more flexibility to change the Constitution and has asked to move the dates of the presidential and congressional elections forward. According to the curret Constitution, the elections should be held in December 1989.

Asked if the defeated head of state, Gen Augusto Pinochet, can be a presidential candidate in the 1989 elections, the admiral emphatically said: "According to constitutional law experts he cannot be a candidate."

Regarding the proposals to change the Constitution, Merino said he "did not like it at all." When journalists insisted, he repeated: "The Constitution will not be changed."

Merino said "there is nothing to talk about" with the opposition and added that he only talks with people who are people [reference to comments Merino has made referred to the opposition as humanoids].

Regarding the person who could talk with the opposition about changing the Constitution, Merino said, "the dialogue has to be carried out by the executive branch. Those problems do not belong to the legislative branch. The executive branch is in charge of political decisions."

A few hours before Merino's statements, Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei admitted, however, that the Constitution could be changed in the future, after "we see what everybody wants."

The opposition wants to make the mechanisms for changing the Constitution more flexible, because the Constitution that has been in effect since 1981 presents a serious problem that could be especially difficult for a future democratic government after 1990. According to current articles only an absolute majority of members of the National Congress can reform the Constitution.

Opposes Constitution Changes

PY1210012688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has asserted that the Constitution will not be amended and explained that the Armed Forces have nothing to negotiate with anyone because they are above politics. Merino said that possible negotiations should be carried out with the executive branch, which is in charge of the country's political leadership.

The Government Junta member made this statement after presiding over the ordinary legislative session at the Diego Portales Building.

[Begin Merino recording] As I said earlier, the Constitution has not been amended for some time now because it is guiding a process that is still underway and there needs to be a somewhat logical reason to change it. [end recording]

When he was asked whether he was willing to talk with leaders of the opposition, Merino said: I can talk with those people who are people, but I do not talk with those who are not people.

Regarding the warning made by Ricardo Lagos, who said that a general strike could be held should the government not agree to hold talks to amend the Constitution, Adm Merino answered that any act of violence will meet with the full enforcement of the law.

[Begin Merino recording] Any act of violence financed or organized by Mr Lagos will necessarily meet with the full enforcement of the law by the executive branch. Mr Lagos will find that the situation will become unbearable if he seeks to obtain something through force. [end recording]

When he was asked what he thought was the reason for the victory of the no option, the Navy commander said: There were more no votes; they added them all up, and the result was more no votes.

Defense Minister: Pinochet Candidacy Possible

PY1110004888 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has said that President Pinochet might be a presidential candidate in the 1989 general elections if he resigns to his post shortly before the election is officially announced.

Carvajal said he had consulted with several attorneys on the matter.

Regarding negotiations with the opposition, Carvajal said the military government has strictly and honestly fulfilled all constitutional precepts regarding the plebiscite. He added: We now expect that those sectors that call themselves democratic will show the same respect for the Constitution, just as was done by the Armed Forces.

Regarding the resignation of Carabineros Deputy Director General Oscar Torres, Carvajal said it occurred at the appropriate time because the Promotions Board is about to issue its annual report. He added that all Armed Forces personnel should retire after 40 years service.

Matthei: Plebiscite Said 'No to President'

PY1110183288 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Air Force [FACh] Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei—who is also a Governemnt Junta member—today said that what was asked at the plebiscite is very clear: Yes or no to the president, and the people said no by a large 12-percent majority. This is as clear as water. Everyone is free to make his own interpretation, and everyone has tried to depict the situation to his own advantage. This was predictable. The only real situation, however, is that a majority of Chileans said no.

Gen Matthei talked to reporters after attending a ceremony marking the anniversary of creation of the national welfare corporation for the aged, CONAPRAN, which is presided over by Mrs Matthei, at the Diego Portales Building.

Asked about the process that has began in Chile, Matthei said that now is the time for political parties and for politicians to let their voices be heard. He said that he is the FACh commander, that he has to work with the legislation, and that it is the area on which he will now concentrate. He stressed that this is the time for politicians to adopt a definition, to take things calmly, adding that as a Chilean he felt very proud for what he saw on 5 October, because the people responsibly fulfilled their civic duties, because everyone respected the result of the plebiscite and because of the traditional manner in which no-vote supporters expressed their happiness. He said that he feels very proud of the responsibility that all political parties have shown, adding that he has great confidence.

He stressed that it is time for everyone to analyze the situation and clarify his own ideas.

Poblete Sees No Negotiations With Opposition

PY1010184188 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Report by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Text] Good afternoon. Minister Secretary General of Government Orlando Poblete just reported on the cabinet meeting that ended a few minutes ago. He emphasized that there will be no talks with the politicians in the months to come, adding that it is much too early to discuss the possibility of President Pinochet running for president in the 1989 elections.

Asked about President Pinochet's remark that if the politicians want to talk to the Armed Forces, they should remember that he is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Poblete said:

[Begin recording] [Poblete] The president of the nation is the commander in chief of the nation, and the Armed Forces are institutions that carry out duties set forth in the national Constitution. Therefore, all political proposals involving the Armed Forces and the political leadership of the Armed Forces are the province of the president of the nation.

[Contraras] Does this mean that the president is prepared to hold talks with the politicians, Mr Minister?

[Poblete] The president is complying with the Constitution and carrying out his constitutional duties at this political stage of the nation. The course of action required by the country or by the future political situation will be decided later.

For the time being, the Constitution and the political steps that I have mentioned to you must be complied with.

[Contreras] Can we talk about a will to maintain a dialogue with the opposition, or isn't there any such will?

[Poblete] There has always been a willingness to understand the proposals of various political sectors. The government is permanently engaged in analyzing the various positions. But I do want to make it very clear that no negotiations are to be expected immediately or even in the months to come, because there is a constitutional timetable, there are stages to be completed. On this, the government's position is unchanged: the constitutional timetable and the current political phase must be fulfilled.

[Contreras] Mr Minister, negotiations are one thing and talks are something else again. Is the government preprared to hold talks with political leaders?

[Poblete] I believe that talks may take place without implying any kind of commitment or the possibility of changing what the people decided in 1980. The government has abided by those decisions and will continue to do so.

[Reporter] Minister, the president can legally be a candidate in the next elections; do you believe he will run?

[Poblete] I believe it is much too early to address that subject. The important thing is to concentrate our efforts on carrying out the tasks that the president has assigned to us during today's cabinet meeting. [end recording]

This was the statement of Minister Secretary General of Government Orlando Poblete regarding today's cabinet meeting, which dealt with the tasks of the ministers at this new stage for the country.

Aylwin Comments on Talks With Armed Forces

PY1110182788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Christian Democratic Party [PDC] President Patricio Aylwin has said that, together with the other parties that voted no, the PDC is prepared to seek the necessary agreements with the High Command of the Armed and Police Forces in order to ensure a peaceful and effective transition to democracy.

Alywin made it clear that he and his supporters do not intend to reach agreements with anybody but the true representatives of the Armed Forces High Command.

In response to a question, the PDC president said that he was prepared to hold talks with Pinochet. We do not intend to seek an understanding with isolated sectors of the Armed Forces. We see them as an institution and we are prepared to hold talks with whomever necessary to reach an agreement, Aylwin stated.

He said that any attempt to ignore the true meaning of the people's will expressed at the plebiscite could thwart the just desire for peace and reconciliation that most Chileans feel. He added that this could have serious consequences for the fatherland.

In this meeting with the journalists, Aylwin read a PDC declaration asking the Armed Forces High Command to adopt a reasonable, realistic, and frank attitude toward the current political situation. The nine-point declaration calls for a national agreement capable of paving the way for an amendment of the Constitution.

The proposals of the PDC declaration are completely at odds with those of progovernment groups, which believe that the Constitution should be complied with and enforced.

National Party Suggests Intermediary Commission

PY1010194988 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] The National Party, headed by German Riesco, has suggested that a commission be created to act as an intermediary between the democratic opposition and the Armed Forces. This suggestion was made by German Riesco himself at a news conference held by the National Party Directorate.

[Begin Riesco recording] We have asked that a go-between commission be designated in order to work out agreed-upon posiitons between the Armed Forces and the civilian democratic forces. We believe that the 16 parties of the no-vote coalition should be represented in that commission and that we should also be represented in it, as well as social sectors. This commission should nominate a standard bearer or leader or president—whatever you want to call it. That person should have enough prestige and so good a reputation that both the democrats and the Armed Forces could trust him to conduct successful negotiations now. It might well be that such a person could later be considered a presidential candidate for the entire democratic opposition. [end recording]

Riesco added that such a person should be a moderate and, given the situation of the parties in the country, it would help if he is an independent of the center-left. However, the less we label that person the better his chances of being successful in discharging that mission are.

The Riesco-led National Party also flatly rejected the statement by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez that the agenda established by the 1980 Constitution must be

respected. This attitude, the National Party charged, has only provoked fanatics who, we hope, can be controlled by their leaders before they, with their violent inclinations, can create a situation of chaos in cities and force the country to adopt inconvenient and dangerous strong-armed measures.

German Riesco did not attach much importance to the statement made yesterday by President General Augusto Pinochet at Bucalemu.

[Begin Riesco recording] The statement by the nation's president belabored the obvious. I believe that the entire nation, including the Armed Forces and the forces of order, must abide by the Constitution. Now, the statement did not mention the possiblity of ammending the Constitution. Therefore, I prefer to focus the debate on the role of the chief of government and the role of the chief of his campaign, the interior minister. The president is, as I understand, resting for a few days and going through the difficult process of assimilating his defeat. [end recording]

In conclusion, Riesco said that what happened at the plebiscite was perhaps a great disappointment for Gen Pinochet.

Volio Meets With Stange on Reporters' Treatment

PY1010191988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] UN Observer Fernando Volio has reported that this morning he met with Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange to discuss the situation of some foreign correspondents who have been injured. He said Stange promised to send him a written report on this issue.

Volio will return to his country, Costa Rica, this afternoon. He said that the report on his recent visit to Chile, his fourth so far, will be published in March 1989 by the UN General Assembly.

3 Detained in Copiapo on Charges of Terrorism

PY1010182088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 88

[By Jorge Luis Malebram from Copiapo]

[Text] Security forces have detained three more alleged terrorists in Copiapo on charges of conducting terrorist activities in the region. Details on these terrorists activities have not yet been reported.

Tacama University student Walter Araya is reportedly among the nine people who are being held at the Investigation Service precinct. Also among the detainees are: Rafael Vegas Ambra, Cristobal Carrasco Onate, Jimmy Farias Dias, Jorge Lopes Hubilla, Victor Serrano Seguel, and Ernesto Guzman Morales.

Copiapo lawyers have submitted pleas for injunctions in favor of the detainees and of the families whose homes have been raided.

Ecuador

Borja on Political Goals, Foreign Policy

PA0810030088 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Oct 88 pp 1-A, 10-A, 11-A

[Report on interview with President Rodrigo Borja by Jose Andres Barrenechea at the National Palace in Quito on 3 October]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Barrenechea] Mr President, your main proposals to the Ecuadoran people include a socialist democratic regime whose goals will be economic and political democracy, social justice, and full respect for human rights. You advocate a tripartite democracy: economic, political, and social. How will you establish your priorities?

[Borja] Socialism is a process, not something you can attain all of a sudden. I am talking about democratic socialism, which is a continuous process, and one must devote every day to its achievement. I promised the country that we would achieve that goal, yet I clearly realize that a long road lies ahead. We have taken the first steps down that road. It is difficult to say whether it will be economic, social, or political issues that will be our foremost policy concern, because the three represent a whole and are closely related. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] Is it possible to achieve a participatory democracy that would make political freedom compatible with social justice and full respect for human rights?

[Borja] Yes, I believe that it is possible and that it is our duty to seek that type of democracy. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] You have said that honesty had become an extravagance and that kleptomania had become a form of government. What measures have been taken to abolish corruption?

[Borja] First, we have set an example by honestly and carefully handling public funds at the highest level. We will thus be able to demand similar behavior from all public administration officials. Second, we have chosen honest people and entrusted them with the handling of several administrative areas. Third, we are investigating the previous administration's actions, and the law will be enforced if anyone is found guilty of misusing public funds. We have warned all public administration officials that they will be legally punished if they are dishonest in handling public funds or assets.

[Barrenechea] Leon Febres-Cordero's administration asserted that the country's deficit was 5 billion sucres, yet the current administration announced that, based on

figures issued by the Central Bank and confirmed by the National Development Council, the deficit is 61 billion sucres ($244 million). What will President Borja do about this?

[Borja] Yes, the previous administration did not come to power to rule the country but to make good business deals. I am ashamed to let the Mexican people know this, but I have pledged to tell the truth and I must fulfill that pledge. My administration has inherited national conditions that are far worse than we had expected, and this has been confirmed by official statistics. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] You do not believe in capitalism at any cost or in the Soviet Union's version of Marxism; you find all kinds of defects in the U.S. and Soviet political, economic, and social systems. How would you define your system of government?

[Borja] Quite simply, I believe that our system of government is nonaligned at the international level, pluralistic at the political level, and advocates a mixed economy at the economic level. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] Are you referring to socialism of the type followed by Felipe Gonzalez in Spain and [Mario] Soa.es in Portugal?

[Borja] There are many points on which we concur, such as the goal of achieving economic equality without forsaking democracy. However, we do have some differences that result from our different circumstances. The European and Latin American economic situations differ considerably. [passage omitted]

However, the evolution of social democracy has followed the pattern of the northern European labor movement, and it has been shaped by unique Latin American conditions. In this corner of the world called Latin America, we have to look for solutions that will fit our economic and social situation. Although we admire the achievements of northern European social democracy and southern European democratic socialism, we have to seek our own path to socialism.

[Barrenechea] Is there any danger of a flight of capital because of the change in the Ecuadoran system of government?

[Borja] I do not think so, for various reasons. First, and despite everything, Ecuador continues to be an island of peace amid our violence-ridden Latin America. Second, our country has many features that attract private businessmen to live and invest here. This country has a great potential to acquire wealth. Finally, this country's government wants to have great credibility and is intent on becoming a leader with regard to honesty and truthfulness in order to create security and confidence essential for development. During my 10 August inaugural speech, I reasserted my long-held conviction that social peace is a country's most important economic resource. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] Can structural changes be made without a revolution?

[Borja] I contend that it is possible. I am not saying that it will be easy, only that it is possible. Considering the difficulties a revolution would entail, it is worthwhile to try to make the changes while in peace and with the support of the masses. Time will tell if this is feasible. I think it is. Of course, I do not believe it will be easy. I told you at the beginning that democratic socialism is an everyday task, a continuous effort.

[Barrenechea] In the past, the Armed Forces have been involved in coups and many dictatorships. Do they represent a latent danger to Ecuador's democracy?

[Borja] No, the Armed Forces are not a threat to Ecuador's democracy nor have they ever been. They are highly professional. They are obligated to fulfill their constitutional mission of defending our territorial integrity and helping with the development effort, which they must do with due subservience to the civilian authority with which the people have entrusted me.

[Barrenechea] In a way, Ecuador has been isolated for attaching too much importance to bilateral negotiations rather than to the multilateral negotiations advocated by the Third World, for its ominous silence with regard to apartheid, for its censured attempt to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa, and for constantly striving to boycott efforts toward Andean integration. What will this president do to make Ecuador's voice heard in international forums?

[Borja] I admire you for being so knowledgeable about our country's reality. Everything you have mentioned characterized the old regime's policy. We have decided to shift course in foreign policy and will seek agreement with the Latin American countries to solve our common problems. We are going to show our solidarity with them in times of crisis. We are going to take part with them in the defense of vital Latin American interests. We will do our utmost to defend the basic juridical principles of the Latin American system. We have already begun working on this. I think Ecuador is recovering the image of dignity, self-pride, and independence it always had enjoyed within the international community.

[Barrenechea] What role can the United States play in ensuring compliance with the Esquipulas II agreements?

[Borja] Because the Central American conflict has become internationalized and, to a great extent, a part of the East-West conflict, both the United States and the USSR can play a big role in finding a peaceful solution to Central American problems. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] Why was the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua—broken in 1985 by Febres-Cordero—the first step taken in the area of international affairs?

[Borja] It was one of the first steps. There were other steps that preceded this one. For example, my swearing-in ceremony was a broad and pluralistic internationalist forum attended by hundreds of prestigious international personalities. After that came the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, which came in response to public pressure demanding friendly relations with all countries in the world that respect our sovereignty.

[Barrenechea] What is your opinion of North-South and East-West relations?

[Borja] I believe that North-South tensions, which are mainly economic, have become overshadowed by East-West belligerence, which is mainly political in nature.

[Barrenechea] What is the future of Ecuadoran-U.S. relations?

[Borja] We shall begin by maintaining friendly and cordial relations with the United States, within a framework of mutual respect for and understanding of our respective political processes.

[Barrenechea] Knowing your desire for peace and your wish to find solutions through frank and realistic dialogue with Peru, what reaction have you received to your idea that Ecuador must be realistic in applying international legal solutions, while still holding a frank and direct dialogue with Peru?

[Borja] As in all countries, I believe that in Peru there are many differing opinions on a variety of national and international issues. Some sectors have welcomed my invitation to a dialogue while others have harshly condemned it. I hope to find peaceful and harmonious solutions through common agreement. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] What are the chances of Ecuador being accepted into the Group of Eight?

[Borja] We hope that happens. We want to contribute toward the Group of Eight's objectives. We have the support of its members.

[Barrenechea] Is there a reason for having an OAS when it has been necessary to create organizations such as Contadora and the Group of Eight?

[Borja] I believe that the creation of regional groups does not obviate the need for using the OAS as a forum where important topics or large differences that sometimes separate us can be discussed. I disagree with those who believe that the OAS should cease to exist because it is useless and with those who believe that an OAS without the United States should exist. Both positions seem misguided to me. The OAS works as a forum, as a meeting place, where we can discuss our problems and resolve our differences. It is also necessary for the United States to have a presence there because otherwise the OAS discussions would divide us. The OAS has had and still has its limitations and deficiencies. [Former Ecuadoran President] Galo Plaza once said that the OAS is no different than the governments it comprises. It is a very important forum for working out Latin America's small and large problems in regional relations as well as problems between Latin America and the United States. [passage omitted]

[Barrenechea] Is the Latin American foreign debt problem political in nature and, thus, should we not refuse to pay it because of the conditions presently imposed by creditors?

[Borja] I have always maintained that the problem, even if it is financial, stemmed from politics and, thus, should be resolved politically. When I stated previously that we should set out to find unconventional solutions as soon as possible, I really meant political solutions. I do not believe this reality can be contested. U.S. public opinion groups tacitly accepted our appraisal of the situation at a Harvard University meeting a few days ago. This is logical because if the life and death of hundreds of millions of Latin Americans depends on the foreign debt problem, there is no doubt that the problem is a political one.

[Barrenechea] What are the more conventional formulas to resolve the foreign debt problem if a moratorium is not the solution?

[Borja] There are several solutions. One of them could be a partial cancellation of the debt for equity reasons. The lending countries that, in many cases, forced us to go into debt and the debtor countries that did not act with enough responsibility would share the sacrifices. Another possibility would be to buy our own debt with the usual discounts on the international market. Still another possibility is exchanging the debt with domestic firms. We can look for several nontraditional solutions to the foreign debt problem.

[Barrenechea] Do you think the foreign debt problem can be solved on an individual basis?

[Borja] Yes, I think so. It should be done that way and the problem of the Latin American countries' foreign debts must be solved within the framework of a common strategy.

[Barrenechea] What do you think of the international development pact presented by Mexico to the IMF, which proposes negotiated solutions to fulfill the debtor countries' need to develop and to avoid solutions that no one wants?

[Borja] The pact is part of the Latin American line of thought. In other words, it faithfully expresses the feeling of the Latin American debtor countries: The creditors should first let us grow, develop, and produce to then collect what we owe them.

[Barrenechea] Would you support the formation of a debtors club?

[Borja] The name of the club is the least important matter. In fact, I am concerned about the enemies that the name "debtors club" could bring. The important thing is that Latin Americans must cooperate with each other.

[Barrenechea] What would be the ideal situation in the relations between developed countries and Third World countries now that developed countries' protectionist measures are increasing? The United States is threatening to amend its trade law, which would open the way for various forms of trade restrictions.

[Borja] From a moral point of view, the goal is to understand that a few countries cannot get a hold of all the planet's resources, thus causing misery for over two-thirds of the world's inhabitants. From a political point of view, we must accept that all countries have a right to participate in the decisions that affect us all. From the socioeconomic point of view, it is indisputable that wealth must be fairly distributed. As long as that does not happen, there will not be lasting peace on earth.

[Barrenechea] Ready to leave and as a corollary to our long conversation, I asked Borja whether social justice is compatible with political freedom, despite the pressure of the oligarchy and the aristocracy, which have control over wealth and the economy.

His reply was quick. With a faint smile, Borja said: "I believe those two things are compatible. Furthermore, my political struggle aims at attaining that goal. I know it is not easy, because the surroundings are hostile since we deprived the radical left of its flag and the right of its dream...."

Recent Military High Command Changes Noted

PA1010170388 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] A large number of the high-ranking officers in the Ecuadoran Armed Forces who worked with former President Febres-Cordero resigned their positions with the change of government, though several have remained.

In the Army, General Joffre Lima is now under secretary of defense. During the March 1986 military crisis, Lima led the assault on the Quito Air Base when it was taken over by General Frank Vargas Pazzos.

In the Ecuadoran Air Force [FAE], whose high command was decimated during the last administration, the most important commands have been left in the hands of young officers. In addition to the departures caused by the Taura incident, the FAE high command was almost wiped out in a plane crash in June 1988.

Colonels Mario Naranjo and William Birkett are commander in chief and deputy commander respectively of the FAE. Colonel Birkett was Febres-Cordero's aide-de-camp and military attache in France. Former Generals Armando Duran and Edison Ruales were second- and third-in-command respectively of the FAE when Frank Vargas Pazzos was Air Force chief. In the crisis of March 1986, Duran and Ruales sided with the rebel chief. Later they left him and sided with General Jorge Andrade, who was loyal to former President Leon Febres-Cordero. Lieutenant Colonel Patricio Gonzalez, acting director of the Civil Aviation Directorate, was commander of the Taura Air Base during the well-known 16 January 1987 incident.

In the Navy, the high command changes have been made under more normal circumstances. Admiral Fernando Alfaro left the Navy but visits often. It is not known what role he plays. He was a strict follower of the policies of Leon Febres-Cordero's administration.

In the Army, the leadership was completely changed. The government ignored a list proposed by officers connected to the previous administration and chose a professional and apolitical officer as commander in chief, according to sources questioned by the newspaper HOY. The sources said that the mid-level command positions are the ones most responsible for the true mission of the Army, that is, the defense of the Constitution and the country's sovereignty.

Democratic Left Headquarters in Quito Attacked

PA0910132288 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 Oct (EFE)—The Ecuadoran Free Homeland Montoneras (MPL) guerrilla group yesterday attacked the headquarters of the Democratic Left (Social Democrats), the government party, in Quito and demanded amnesty for the country's political prisoners.

Members of the MPL's Ernesto Che Guevara guerrilla cell painted slogans on the walls of the party's headquarters related to political amnesty and the hunger strike that imprisoned guerrillas have been on for the last 12 days to protest their detention.

This morning an MPL public proclamation was published, which was read from Quito's Garcia Moreno Prison by MPL militant Orlando Perez, who condemned "the Febres-Cordero dictatorship that perpetrated human rights violations and crimes."

"The oligarchy has persecuted us, jailed us, tortured us, killed us, and made us disappear," Perez said. He added that the struggle by subversive groups "seeks a new democarcy that breaks the country's economic, political, and cultural dependence."

The proclamation denounced the terrible conditions in Ecuadoran jails, human rights violations, and the existence of autonomous paramilitary repression groups that were created during the government of Leon Febres-Cordero, whose term ended in August. [passage omitted]

M-19 Members Reportedly 'Infiltrate' San Lorenzo

PA0910144688 Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 30 Sep 88 Section II p 2

[Text] San Lorenzo—The inhabitants of this town have reported the presence of individuals connected to the M-19 organization who are spreading terror in the area.

It was reported that the guerrillas are taking advantage of the Tumaco Civic Committee to infiltrate Ecuadoran territory and to commit vandalism to obtain arms for their struggle in Colombia.

The report has not been confirmed officially, but the police are reportedly investigating.

It was also reported that the leader of the subversives is Celio Ortiz, who has formed the "Che Guevara" cooperative, a group made up of Colombians from Narino Department on the border with Ecuador.

It was reported that all these individuals entered the country through Limones, a lightly patrolled border area.

Peru

Interior Minister Denies Report of Police Strike

PY1010143488 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Interior Minister Admiral Juan Zoria Dias has invited the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) to hold a news conference with the alleged policemen who announced in a film that the police will go on strike in the next few days.

Minister Zoria Dias said that simple analysis of the message from the group of hooded men easily showed that the film was a crudely edited attempt at deception by the MRTA, with all the characteristics of the messages prepared by that subversive group. Zoria Dias added that the group intends to use some retired policemen to create publicity and to spread fear among the people during the serious crisis being experienced in the country.

Forces Put on Red Alert

PY1110120788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1005 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] A report datelined Lima says that the government of President Alan Garcia has ordered that the military troops and police forces be placed on red alert and that all leaves of absence be canceled in the face of an announced police stoppage. The decision was made during a meeting held by President Garcia, Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez, and the defense and interior ministers. The military and police commanders ordered their forces to confinement to their barracks in case of public disturbances.

Red Alert Denied

PY1110125288 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1221 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Telephone interview with reporter Oscar Eduardo Bravo in Tuscson, Arizona, by Juan Silva—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Bravo] Reports on political events occurring in Peru state that a red alert has been ordered in our country.

[Silva] No, Bravo, the red alert has not been ordered in our country.

[Bravo] Well, this is what U.S. television has reported. It has been reported that the president of the Republic has ordered a general red alert in the entire country in view of a strike by the police. U.S. television also...

[Silva interrupting] There is no such thing. There is no police strike. President Garcia has not ordered any red alert. Unfortunately, this disinformation campaign continues. Most regrettable, however, is that this disinformation campaign is triggered by Peruvians who are living in our country.

[Bravo] Very well, but my duty is to report to you what is being experienced here by Peruvian reporters. I must tell you that this was reported by U.S. television channel newscasts yesterday. This is creating a certain unrest regarding our country. Your assertion, however, makes us happier. Now that you deny these rumors we are calmer.

[Silva] I must insist, Oscar, that the police did not suspend work yesterday. No policeman suspended his activity. The city was entirely calm yesterday. There have been rumors, and that is all. There are always those who call for a military coup.

[Bravo] Your words calm us. Unfortunately, only negative news is reported on our country. News expressing improvements are never reported. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Defense Minister on Military Democracy Support

PY0710133388 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Enrique Lopez Albujar has stated that the Armed Forces have made the firm decision to support and maintain the democratic system in Peru.

[Begin recording] [Lopez] Democracy, which is the system we have chosen, must be strengthened, and each of us must make efforts not only to support it but to consolidate it.

[Reporter] What is the general view among military commanders regarding democracy?

[Lopez] The military commanders are perfectly aware of their constitutional missions within the role they are playing. In this sense, both the Defense Ministry and all military organizations have made the firm decision to support the democratic system.

[Reporter] How are the high-ranking commanders viewing the current economic situation in the country, Mr Minister?

[Lopez] We know there are many economic problems in the country, but this also represents a challenge for us. Considering the economic difficulties, we had to adopt a number of austerity measures. This austerity program, on the one hand, means that we have to select the priorities to meet the essential demands and give up what is superfluous. On the other hand, we must also make a tremendous effort in the imagination so as to satisfy the most important activities and to reduce the effects of the economic measures. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Debts With German Companies To Be Paid

PY0710220988 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Sep 88 p A-4

[Text] Peru will sign an agreement for the payment of its debt due on 15 June 1987, which totals DM330,492,666. Peru will pay its debt to Ferrostal AG and Howaldtswerke Deustche Werft in Peruvian products over 15 years beginning 1988. (Supreme Decree No 173-88-EF, page 68,747)

Economy Minister Reports on European Trip

PY0910222888 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Today Economy Minister Abel Salinas held a news conference to report on his trip to Berlin, where he attended to the annual meeting of the IMF and the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development]. Minister Salinas said that the Peruvian position regarding foreign debt payments is well understood by international organizations. The IMF and the IBRD have also demonstrated greater understanding for the fact that debtor countries cannot repay their debts if they do not grow economically. Herewith is part of his news conference:

[Begin Salinas recording] [Passage omitted] I can tell you that we have already signed an agreement with the Spanish Government for the purchase of food. Yesterday I was told by telephone that this agreement was approved. This is one result of our negotiations in Europe.

We also talked with the French Government and closed a $100-million deal. In the first phase of this deal we will be given $50 million worth of food.

Another one of our negotiations was with the Andean Reserve Fund, which promised to give us up to $300 million in the next 6 months. The first $50-million installment was confirmed on 5 October, so I think that the remittance of money will be made next Monday or Tuesday.

We also authorized [Foreign Trade Institute President] Enrique Cornejo to travel to the USSR, where he obtained a $150-million credit for the purchase of Soviet machinery and equipment. [passage omitted]

Regarding our relations with international financial organizations, I want to point out that we in no way oppose holding talks. We reactivated and gave a new rythmn to our relations with these multinational organizations. Our institutional relations were never broken.

As for our relations with the IMF, I must say that the IMF has accepted and understood that the independent position of a sovereign country cannot and must not be in conflict or constitute an obstacle for establishing talks.

Within this framework, we talked with the IMF authorities, Paris Club representatives, and with many other organzations. We must also point out the generous support we received from IDB President Enrique Iglesias in Hamburg.

In other words—just as the president of the Republic said in July 1985 during his swearing-in ceremony that took place in the national Congress—we are willing to honor our commitments as a country that respects itself. We are willing to comply with our obligations, but at the same time we cannot and should not be subject to or accept the imposition of a determined economic policy. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Foreign Trade Institute Head Travels to USSR

PY1010214688 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 Oct 88 p 12

[Text] Yesterday Enrique Cornejo Ramirez, president of the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE), announced that Peru and the Soviet Union will sign an agreement by which the Soviets will supply Peru agro-industrial equipment and machinery for the next 5 years.

Cornejo refused to comment further, but he said he will give more details upon his return from Moscow. Cornejo departed for the Soviet Union at the head of a large delegation of Peruvian businessmen from the textile, coffee, agricultural, and nonferrous metal industry sectors.

Cornejo talked with journalists at the Jorge Chavez Airport. He said he will work out an agreement with the Soviets to pay the country's debt to that country in Peruvian products.

Cornejo said he would return to the country next Saturday.

Agriculture Minister Submits Resignation

PY0910222288 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2153 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Oct (EFE)—Agriculture Minister Remigio Morales Bermudez confirmed his resignation after attending a meeting with President Alan Garcia in Government House today.

Morales told journalists that his resignation is irrevocable and that during the meeting with the president they discussed Peruvian agricultural issues, which will continue to concern him because he will resume his post as congressman.

Morales said that "there are difficult moments and reasons" in politics, but he believes that he complied with his mission although "there are still many things to do." [passage omitted]

In the past few weeks, the agriculture minister's work had been questioned by congressional members of his own party and by leftist and rightist opposition congressmen. He was particularly criticized for importing food.

President Alan Garcia did not make any statements after the meeting with the minister.

New Minister Named

PY1110210988 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Deputy Juan Coronado Balmaceda, who will be sworn in today at 1500 as new agriculture minister, has said he will have no problem communicating with farmers because he understands them very well.

Coronado Balmaceda, who will be the second agriculture minister to serve under President Alan Garcia, is considered a qualified technician in agricultural matters. He is 60 years old and an agronomist by profession. Before accepting the post, he had been chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Commission for Regionalization, Decentralization, and Local Governments.

He had been dean of the Piura branch office of the Peruvian Engineers Association. He has always been an agrarian leader. He founded the Association of Small- and Medium-Sized Farm Owners in Piura, the Agricultural and Livestock League, and the Association of Agronomists in his department.

Coronado Balmaceda was born in Union on 19 July 1928. He is married to Mrs Teresa Ramos Plata, and they have six children. [passage omitted]

200 Shining Path Rebels Attack Base, Kill 11

PA1210013788 Paris AFP in Spanish 0119 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP)—A military spokesman reported tonight that at least 11 Peruvian Army troops were killed in an attack carried out by approximately 200 Maoist Shining Path rebels on an Army counterguerrilla base in Huancavelica Department.

The same source added that another four soldiers were injured and an unspecified number of Shining Path rebels were killed in the attack.

35 Guerrillas, 11 Soldiers Die in Clashes

PY1210024988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0103 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (EFE)—Military sources in Lima today said that at least 35 Maoist guerrillas and 11 Peruvian soldiers died during armed clashes in the last few days in several Andean regions.

The sources, who refused to be identified, said that on 10 October approximately 30 presumed Shining Path terrorists used machineguns and explosives to attack the Ticrapo military base in Huancavelica, 576 km southeast of Lima.

The sources said the attack began when the soldiers were getting ready for lunch. During the attack 11 soldiers died and four soldiers were wounded. The sources did not report on any Shining Path casualties.

The same sources said that on the night of 8 October approximately 150 terrorists occupied for several hours an area of Villarrica district, in the central jungle, in Oxapampa, 400 km northeast of Lima. The terrorist group clashed with a combined Army and police force.

During the clash 32 Shining Path terrorist died, but the surviving terrorists left the bodies of only two of their comrades, the military source said.

Meanwhile, the Ayacucho political-military command issued a communique reporting that on 7 October a group of soldiers killed three Shining Path guerrillas and captured four in a 2-hour clash in Chilhua, La Mar Province, 560 km southeast of Lima.

No casualties among the soldiers were reported.

The Shining Path began the armed struggle in 1980 and has caused over 12,000 deaths since then. Damages have been estimated at more than $10 billion, according to official figures.

'Powerful' Mine Kills 7 Soldiers, Injures 14

PY0710195688 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] Huancavelica, 26 Sep—It has been reported that 7 soldiers have died and 14 sustained injuries when the truck that was carrying them to their military unit located in Corralpampa, 80 km southeast of this city, was blown up.

The attack occurred at 0530 yesterday afternoon when 25 soldiers were returning to Corralpampa in a military truck after purchasing their weekly staples.

According to the first investigations, at Corralpampa, near Huayrassa, the truck blew up after passing over a powerful mine.

A total of 7 soldiers died—their bodies practically torn to pieces—and 14 were injured. Several soldiers were seriously hurt and four were slightly injured.

The explosion was heard in the city and several military vehicles immediately went to help the injured, who were taken in helicopters to Lima.

2 'Terrorists' Killed in Clash in Huanta

PY0710214788 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 Sep 88 p 5

[Text] The following communique reported on the death of two terrorists during a clash with an Army patrol in Huanta Province:

Official Communique No19—SZNC—5

The Military Political Command of the National Security Sub Zone No 5 reports to the people the following:

1. On 20 September, an Army patrol clashed with a group of subversives in the Ucro sector of Ayahuanco district, Huanta Province.

2. Two terrorists were killed in the clash during which ammunition, grenades, explosives, medicine, and subversive propaganda material were seized.

3. The incident was reported to the appropriate prosecutor.

Ayacucho, 25 September 1988. SZSNC—5 Command Public Relations Office.

Army General's Home Target of Bomb Attack

PY1010012288 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1821 GMT 9 Oct 88

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (EFE)—It was disclosed in this capital today that a bomb exploded at the front door of the home of a Peruvian Army general, causing damages but no casualties. The bomb went off 48 hours after a member of the Army sustained a bullet wound.

The terrorist attack was perpetrated at dawn on Saturday, 9 October, by a group of unidentified individuals who hurled a bomb at the home of General Enrique Franco, in the San Borja neighborhood in Lima, from a passing vehicle.

The bomb seriously damaged the general's vehicle, destroyed his home's front door, and shattered its window panes, as well as those of neighboring houses. According to the local media that obtained information from police sources, the explosion, however, did not hurt any of the members of the general's family, who were sleeping at the the time.

Two days ago, an Army technician, who was driving home, sustained a bullet wound when a group of unidentified individuals, riding in another vehicle, fired their weapons at him. The incident occurred near La Bandera Plaza in the Pueblo Libre district of Lima.

Bomb Under APRA Deputy's Car Disarmed

PY0810153688 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 28 Sep 88 p 6

[Summary] Last night police discovered a bomb attached to the bottom of APRA Deputy Wilver Plascencia Pichon's car. The bomb—made with six dynamite sticks—was disarmed by the Police Explosives Unit after asking the deputies to evacuate the area. The car with the explosives was parked near the Chamber of Deputies.

'Terrorists' Burn Gas Station, Kill Woman

PY0810115788 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Sep 88 p A-11

[Summary] Yesterday terrorists wearing ski masks and carrying weapons and explosives burned a gas station near point 2.8 km on the Chosica Highway. The attack caused heavy material damages, but no one was injured.

The 7th Civil Guard subdirectorate reported that 13 suspects were arrested near the gas station. Police seized weapons, explosives, and subversive propaganda from those arrested.

In another incident, terrorists reportedly threw a Molotov cocktail at a police car at 0500 in the morning. Police arrested six suspects at point 8 km of the central highway.

This morning, a woman, Julia Fernandez Huaman, was shot four times in the head by Shining Path terrorists in Andamarca district, 1 and ½ km from Ayacucho. The murder occurred at 0700 in the morning while Fernandez, 65, was on the way to her butcher shop.

8 Shining Path Members Captured in Huamanga
PY1010224888 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Oct 88 p A-10

[Summary] Ayacucho's Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] Department has reported that on 23 and 24 August the PIP antiterrorist division arrested eight Shining Path terrorists in different areas of Huamanga district. The terrorists were identified as Jorge Ruben Garcia Palomino, aka Teofilo Garcia Palomino; Pedro Huayhua Alvitez; Moises Ricardo Huaman Quispe; Fausto Pariona Huamancusi; Octavio Huayhua Alvitez; Vicente Emiliano Congacha Manuyco; Eloy Pariona Huamancusi; and Mavilon Corahua Huayhua.

'Rightist' Group Threatens Lawyers, Reporters
PY0710143888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0415 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Ayacucho, 6 Oct (EFE)—Four Ayacucho lawyers and two journalists have received death threats from the extreme rightist "Rodrigo Franco Guerra Democratic Command" via leaflets distributed in several parts of this city today.

The leaflets accused the lawyers of "defending people charged with terrorist activities" and demanded that they leave Ayacucho within the next 15 days.

Those threatened are Cesar Prado, dean of the Ayacucho Bar Association; Mario Cavalcanti, deputy dean of the same group; and their colleagues Zozimo Roca and Sergio Canchari.

In the case of journalists Luis Morales and Odilon Farfan, the leaflets order them to leave the city or they will be killed for working for the leftist media.

This command made itself known last 28 July when it claimed responsibility for the murder in Lima of lawyer Manuel Febres, who was defending the man considered to be second in command of the Maoist "Shining Path" group.

Venezuela

Finance Minister on Foreign Debt Payments
PA1110201288 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Text] Venezuela has discussed the need of refinancing its foreign debt with its creditor banks. Finance Minister Hector Hurtado pointed out that the next administration must continue the economic adjustments. He said this administration will only leave studies and plans [esquemas].

The finance minister said discussions have continued to obtain $1.5 billion in credits to cover the balance of payments deficit. He asserted that the government is optimistic about the results of these negotiations, but admitted that no figures can be given for the time being. He stressed that the creditor banks must understand the situation in Venezuela, which has seen its oil earnings reduced by the drop in prices.

[Begin recording] [Hurtado, in progress] ...our country's need to refinance its foreign debt in a manner keeping with the drop in our foreign exchange earnings and our import requirements so we may maintain an acceptable growth and development rate.

[Reporter] How did the international banks react to your proposal to refinance the foreign debt?

[Hurtado] They have to admit the fact that, because of the slump in oil prices, Venezuela's chances of continuing to meet its foreign debt payments under the conditions set forth in the refinancing agreements are virtually nil. [end recording]

Italian Firm To Convert Debt to Investment
PA1210002188 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 88

[Excerpt] An official Italian firm will play a very important role in the construction of a primary aluminium plant in Venezuela. The plant will cost 870 million bolivares. (Rafael Pichela), president of the Italian state firm, reported Italy will participate in this project. The project's financial arrangement will be the the first attempt by an Italian state firm to convert debt into investment. It was reported that 49 percent of the capital will be held by the (Italinpianti) firm and the rest by private Venezuelan investors. It was also noted that 80 percent of the aluminium plant's production will be exported to European markets. [passage omitted]

Guyana

Frequent Power Outages in Country To Continue
FL0710204888 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 7, CANA—Guyana's frequent power outages could well continue for another 9 months, the problem-plagued state Guyana Electricity Corporation (GEC) announced here.

General manager, Narvon Persaud, said that the badly-needed rehabilitation programme to improve service which should have been completed in another 3 months, has not started yet, with the company straight-jacketed by the tough rules international aid agencies have laid down to govern the procurement of materials.

Deputy general manager for finance, Pat Jones, acknowledged that a breakdown of the corporation's computers has thrown its billing operations into a mess, and delinquent domestic and residential users of electricity have piled up 100 million dollars in arrears to the corporation.

The corporation executives spoke to reporters here Thursday as the capital and its environs continue to experience electricity blackouts, some lasting as long as six hours.

Persaud told reporters of "exceedingly involved and rigid regulations" holding up acquisition of supplies necessary for the rehabilitation work.

The programme will be financed by an 8.3 million dollar loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and is designed to increase the corporation's plant capacity at three power plants outside the capital from 9.3 megawatts to 26 megawatts. It also involves upgrading the corporation's main plant at Kingston near the Georgetown city centre. [passage omitted]

Suriname

Church Committee Group To Meet With Brunswijk

FL1010194388 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Over the last weekend, the Committee of Christian Churches, CCK, issued a communique in which it stated that within a week, a two-man delegation will leave for East Suriname.

This is part of an [words indistinct] the CCK is making in negotiating efforts in the conflict between the Brunswijk gang and the Government of Suriname.

The CCK delegation will hold discussions with Brunswijk and top tribal chief of the (Ocandas), (Gazon), to get an update on efforts.

In the communique, it is stated that the protocol which has been drafted during the peace discussions between the government and the Brunswijk gang has not implemented. These discussions took place nearly 3 months ago in French Guiana. However, during the period following the 3 months, many things have happened which had a negative influence on the peace process.

The CCK now will look to find ways to institute the protocol which has been drafted within a short time, according to the communique.

Bouterse on Army-Government Understanding

FL1010185588 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] [Words indistinct] in East Suriname has cost more than 70 million guilders in damages caused by terrorism in [words indistinct]. This was stated by Commander Desi Bouterse of the National Army in a reference during a special meeting of the National Democratic Party, NDP, over the weekend.

Bouterse says he wants to get people at the meeting [words indistinct] that the Dutch information service is fully informed in the actions in East Suriname. Holland will press the Surinamese Government for peace negotiations because of the [words indistinct] to the terrorists, said Bouterse.

In his address yesterday afternoon, the Army commander emphasized the good understanding between the Army and the government leaders in the country. However, some top officials are undermining the task and concern of the Army, according to the commander.

Bouterse renewed his call for the institution of a state organ like the state council which would give content to the democracy. The defense of the national sovereignty and the liquidation of racism are, according to the commander, important messages the government must state.

Finally, Army leader Bouterse called national dialogue and national reconstruction for [words indistinct] in our country.

NDP Chairman on Party Developments, Stands

FL1010192788 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 88

[Text] Only with the mandate of the party members and the Surinamese people will the National Democratic Party [NDP] consider participating in an eventual national cabinet.

This was declared yesterday by NDP Chairman Jules Wijdenbosch during a special party meeting. During the meeting, Wijdenbosch extensively discussed the new structure and development within the NDP. He stated that although the party is not the government, they will contribute to the development of Suriname. In this framework, the party recently sold cold materials to the people at reasonable prices on World Health Day on October 16th. [sentence as heard] The party will sell food packages, said Wijdenbosch.

According to the statutes of the party, the NDP can form an alliance with other organizations although the will of the people is given top priority, according to the party chairman. He continues that, at this moment, however, there is no cooperation between the NDP and any other party or the government.

Wijdenbosch added that the NDP will continue to fight for the preservation of the rights of the Surinamese people and political [words indistinct] on the basis of race.

Also speaking at the meeting were Army Commander Bouterse and NDP (?section) representative in the National Assembly, Mr (H. Watson).